The Fresno Weekly Republican.

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BIG MONEY IN FIGS.

That's What the Fruit-Growers Said Yesterday.

DR. EISEN ON CAPRIFICATION.

Parker of Placer Makes a Very Unkind Allusion to Martin Denicke of Fresno.

From the Daily of Thursday.

The fruit-growers attended the session at Riggs Theater yesterday morning in larger numbers than was the case on the first day. The olive-complexioned President, Hon. Elwood Cooper of Santa Barbara, called the meeting to order, and the following program was announced:

Wednesday, November 6th.—Vedalia Cardinalis—Essays by Messrs. A. Scott Chapman, Alex. Craw, J. R. Dobbins and H. Hamilton. Beneficial Insects—By W. D. Coquillet. Fig Culture—Essays by Messrs. Gustav Eisen, E. W. Maslin, J. W. De Lamater and W. A. Sanders.

Thursday November 7th.—Sulphuring—By F. H. Back. Spraying of Fruit—By J. H. Kellum. Drying and Canning Fruit—By L. W. Buck and I. L. Mosher. Fruit Culture, Fresno County—By, Geo. E. Freeman. Floral Culture—By Elwood Cooper.

Friday, November 8th.—Olives and citrus fruit; picking, packing, storing and marketing of fruit; pruning; deciduous fruits and nuts; protection of forests. Excursion Friday morning.

THE AUSTRALIAN LADY-BUG.

A paper on the Vedalia Cardinalis, or Australian lady-bug, by Professor Coquillet of Los Angeles, was read by George Rice, the compiler of the State Horticultural Society. When the beetle is fully developed it is of a pinkish color, and later it takes on a brown and black color. One hundred and fifty to two hundred eggs were laid at a time. He never saw the lady-bugs attacked by any insects. The bugs were placed under a tent on an Icerya-infested orange tree belonging to J. W. Wolfskill of Los Angeles. Here they were allowed to breed, and early in April it was found that nearly all the Iceryas on the inclosed tree had been destroyed by these voracious lady-bugs. Accordingly on the 12th of April one side of the tent was removed and the lady-bugs were permitted to spread to the adjoining trees.

Up to June 12th last he had sent out over 10,000 of these lady-bugs, and they never failed to destroy the Icerya.

NATURE'S METHODS.

Professor Coquillet read a paper on "Nature's Methods of Subduing Insect Pests." He asserted that but a comparatively small number of native insects are destructive to cultivated trees and plants, and that the widespread destruction of vegetable life was caused by imported parasites. Inclement weather, long-continued rains and insect-eating animals, birds and other insects kept the increase of these pests in check. In the northern part of the coast, where long-continued rains prevail, insect pests are almost unknown, while in the dry, southern parts the pests were numerous.

Mr. Thistle of Vacaville showed an ingenious trap for catching the codlin moth. He said that after twenty-five years' experience in cultivating fruit he did not believe that the moth propagated under ground. It would propagate in rubbish on or about the tree.

A. T. Hatch said that he had derived much benefit from spraying his trees with Paris green.

Mr. Lelong read an extract from a paper prepared by Professor A. Cook, who advised that spraying with arsenic mixtures should not be done until the blossoms have fallen, as otherwise it would kill many bees that visit the poisoned flowers and endanger the honey that they gathered.

MR. JOHNSON'S WORMS.

J. B. Johnson, late of Ohio, said that he had seven acres of wine grapes, but that he was going to dig them up and plant Muscat raisin grapes instead. He asked what he should do with the large green worm which was often troublesome in the vineyards. The President informed Mr. Johnson that the Viticultural Society was the place to market his green worms.

Hatch of Vacaville remarked that the big green worm was perfectly harmless.

THE LOS ANGELES VINE DISEASE.

Professor W. A. Sanders of Fresno spoke as follows respecting the spread of the vine disease now destroying the vineyards of Los Angeles and the adjoining southern counties.

"When I was in the interior of Spain seventeen years ago, I was interrogated by an aged Spaniard, a man of intelligence, who had spent fifty years or more in vineyard work, and whose ancestors from time immemorial had followed the same occupation: 'What is the greatest degree of heat, and of what duration is it in your country?'

"I informed him that we sometimes had 120 degrees Fahrenheit, and probably ten days each summer that the thermometer would register over 100 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade. This statement was received with every demonstration of delight, and many vociferous assurances that our vineyards would always be healthy and productive. He further stated that certain vineyards, which I had seen, had been bearing annual crops for thousands of years, while vineyards on the coast, and particularly in the very equable temperature of the Madeira Islands, had been entirely destroyed by the 'mal-vinyero' (as near as I can spell it), within the memory of persons now living."

Professor Sanders argued that there was good reason to believe that the excessive heat of our valley would destroy the germs of the disease now devastating the vineyards of the southern coast. He added: "Two years have elapsed since its work of destruction began in Los Angeles. Now it has spread for more than a hundred miles along the coast, and yet there is not a single case of it among the very extensive vineyards of the interior. I appeal to any one present to point out a single case of it in the hot, dry Fresno, or similar summer climate."

No one attempted to point out a case of the disease, where the hot, dry summer peculiar to interior climate exists.

Professor Coquillet of Los Angeles was called upon and gave it as his opinion that heat and drouth were favorable to the spread of the disease, as in the dryest vineyards of Los Angeles it had been most rapid and destructive in its work.

THE SMYRNA FIG.

E. W. Maslin of Placer county read a paper on Fig Culture and Seedling Smyrna Figs. The following are extracts:

"The truth is, that there is not, at this day in the state, a fig which we can say precisely and with absolute certainty is the same fig as the Smyrna fig of commerce, or if anyone has produced a Smyrna seedling that it is equal to the imported fig. It seems to me the veriest nonsense to declare, as is declared each year, that certain dried figs are superior, or even equal, to the Smyrna fig. The Smyrna fig has established its character, and is accepted, in all the markets of the world as the highest type of dried fig. It is the standard fig of commerce, and it is useless to try to supplant it by any fig not at least its equal.

FERTILE SMYRNA SEEDS.

"Gasparini, as early as 1840, made experiments in the caprification of the fig in Italy. His experiments covered a period of about five years, and his conclusion was that the intrusion of the insect was a damage to the fruit; that the capri or wild fig and the carica or edible fig are distinct genera, and therefore the capri fig is incapable of fertilizing the edible fig.

"Determined to have the best fig in the country, I wrote in January, 1886, to H. K. Thurber of New York, one of the leading importing merchants in the United State, requesting him to obtain for me a box of the very best Smyrna figs, telling him my purpose.

SUCCESS.

"The seed of these figs I sowed in a hot-house, and fully a month elapsed before there was a sign of growth. Later in the spring of 1886 the young trees were transplanted to the nursery, and planted in rows two feet apart, and eight inches apart in the rows, and immediately covered with straw to shield them from the sun. They received no irrigation. In the spring of 1887 they were set out in the orchard twenty-five feet apart, hexagon or triangular form. They were allowed to grow as many branches and trunks as came, for the purpose of inducing extensive root growth. In the spring of 1888 they were cut down close to the ground, and of the sprouts which came, one, the strongest, was selected and the others removed.

WITHOUT IRRIGATION.

"They have never been irrigated, but have been cultivated. They have borne this year an abundance of fruit, which, while it remains on the tree, has not matured. The figs are about the size of pigeon's eggs, the receptacle well filled with flowers, but so far, I have not observed any seed. My impression is that the forces of the trees have been expended in making wood instead of fruit.

"As to the best variety to plant, I suppose it is conceded that the White Adriatic is the best. But for those who desire to experiment further, it may be interesting to know that the Brown Turkey, well sulphured, cures as beautiful as the White Adriatic.

CAPRIFICATION.

Gustave Eisen followed with an essay on the "Caprification of the Fig." This process has been in use for nearly 200 years.

The seeds in our cultivated figs are empty, containing no embryo or reproductive principle. In the wild or Capri fig both male and female flowers are found. The pistillate flowers of the Capri fig are not any different from those of the cultivated variety. Mr. Eisen explained the manner in which certain insects convey the pollen of the wild figs to the staminated flowers of the cultivated sort. Thirty or forty varieties of insect assist in this horticultural propagation, but the most important is a wasp, the blastophaga cenis, which lives in the Capri fig, and which deposits its eggs there. They will not develop anywhere except in a certain part of the fig.

The Professor followed the blastophaga from the egg until old age, and showed a most surprising familiarity with the domestic life and reproductive organs of the blastophaga wasp.

The speaker contended that the delicate aromatic flavor of the imported fig was due to the pulp contained within the seeds, and that until California could produce figs with fertile seeds it would be useless to institute comparisons between the California product and the imported. He disputed the assertion that the Capri and the cultivated varieties were different varieties.

EXPORTING FIGS.

Professor Sanders of Sanders, Fresno county, read from a standard botanical work a brief notice of caprification. This work recommended the abandonment of the process of caprification because it was detrimental and injurious. Mr. Sanders described a visit that he had made to the fig exporting port of the Mediterranean. He inspected one of the vessels used for carrying figs in bulk. It was covered with dirt, maggots, and living and dead insects. The stench was unbearable, so much so that he became deathly sick.

"We in California will never succeed in curing figs equal to those of Smyrna because we have not those same conditions—especially the rotten fig-ships." He did not bring any fig trees back with him. That experience was enough for him.

PARKER OF PLACER.

Mr. Parker of Placer said that the figs are brought to Smyrna on the backs of camels. The fruit is in camels-hair sacks, each containing three bushels. They are sweated by the journey, and they are emptied on the ground in long winrows where they are sorted into four grades by the women and children of Smyrna. Each worker has a crock of sea water by her side, and when her hands get gummy she washes them. They are then taken to the packing-houses, where they are carefully packed by skilled men, who receive as high as $1.25 a day—very high wages for that country.

He exhibited two dried figs, one an imported Smyrna and the other one of his sun-dried figs, and challenged his hearers to point out in what respect the imported fig excelled the domestic in point of appearance. He also described his process of curing dried figs. He predicted that the fig industry would be one of the leading industries of the state. He picked his first fruit on July 25th, and they continued bearing until the recent storm. There was no cessation in the crop.

A FIG FOR NAMES.

Mr. Maslin said that he was glad that Mr. Parker had called his fig the Bulletin Smyrna, but he had never seen a box of Mr. Parker's figs so marked. The fact was that there were as many varieties of the Smyrna fig as there were of apples. The fruit had been named also the Parker Elemi Fig, so that in case it should be found different from the other varieties of the Elemi there would be no confusion in names.

M. Denicke asked Mr. Parker whether he was aware that the Parker fig belonged to the White Adriatic variety, and Mr. Parker replied that he was not aware that such was the fact.

THE CAPRIFICATION OF DENICKE.

"Who was the gentleman who was on the floor now?" asked Mr. Parker.

"His name is Denicke," replied the President.

"I recognized him as Mr. Martin," said Mr. Parker sarcastically.

This was an allusion to a statement heretofore made by Secretary Lelong to the effect that Mr. Denicke had introduced himself to him as "Mr. Martin," and a titter ran around the convention.

Secretary Lelong said that it would be impossible to determine the difference between two varieties of fig trees by the leaves alone. There is a beautiful fig tree in several counties in the state that does not bear fruit in its native home within six years. It would take from eight to ten years probably for them to bear in California, but when they do bear they will probably yield a very choice fruit.

THE CHAMPION FRUIT SPOILER.

He had tried over 200 different processes of packing figs and had spoiled tons of fruit. He has found that all the processes given out by European governments were misleading, and were printed to mislead people on the outside and to check American competition.

He had dwindled these experiments down to two. One process was not to pick the fruit until it is fully ripe and beginning to shrivel. After being picked the fruit is put on trays and kept there until the sulphur box is full of fumes. Then the trays are put into the sulphur box and allowed to sweat for an hour or so. After that they are placed on trays in the sun to dry. As soon as they are dry the figs are put into wire baskets and dipped into boiling hot water two or three times. This process will make two colors of figs, a light pink and a darker color.

In answer to a question, Mr. Lelong said that it requires three pounds of green figs to make one pound of dried.

A Turkish student, who was present, stated that the word "elemi" meant selected or choice.

The President announced that this afternoon would be devoted to the subject of raisin-growing, and it was resolved to adjourn until 7:30 P. M.

DORE HITS DELAMATER HARD.

J. S. Dore said that he planted some fig trees in this county on heavy red soil, with the water not very far from the surface. Seventeen trees produced 500 pounds of dried fruit. He found when he came to sell his figs that the more they were sulphured the higher the price. He got six cents a pound for his figs in the sweat box at the packing-house, and he was offered ten cents a pound from San Francisco packers. His idea was that the figs should not be dried too much, and that they should be put into packages of 100 pounds or more to sweat. He believed that his own figs were as good as Mr. Delamater's, which had taken the first prize at the last State Fair.

Secretary Lelong said that the foreign fig was just coming into market at this time of the year, while the California fig was all marketed.

M. Denicke said that his fig trees were planted twenty-four feet apart, and that he realized $300 an acre from his crop. The nearer the water was to the surface the more care was required with fig trees. These trees require thorough pruning.

At the evening session sulphuring was the subject of discussion.

A COLD STOVE.

The Joke Perpetrated on a Handsome Dry Goods Man.

Two well-known young dry goods men of this city had a stove put into their store yesterday, but neglected to get some coal. They had been piling up their empty dry goods cases in the back yard, and expected to run the stove a week or two on that supply.

The senior partner last night, just before he went to supper, remarked that the air was dencedly chilly and requested the clerk to build a fire in the stove, so that the shop might be warm and comfortable when he returned. The clerk went into the back yard to get some kindling, but the neighbors, who had their stoves up a week before, had helped themselves to the dry goods boxes and he couldn't get a splinter.

The clerk was in a quandary. There was not a bit of fuel in the house, and he knew that his employer would be angry if there was no fire when he returned. So he got half a candle, lighted it and placed it inside the stove.

The boss came in after supper, cast a critical glance at the ruddy window of the stove, smiled, and spread his hands over it.

"Ah!" he exclaimed, "this is something like it."

He hung up his coat and hat, rubbed his hands, held them over the stove, remarking at the same time to his partner and a friend, "This is solid comfort, boys." Then he drew a chair close to the fire, sat down, placed his heels on the stove and settled himself to read THE REPUBLICAN.

"What kind of coal are you burning there?" asked his partner. "It looks as if it needed replenishing. In fact, I feel the air growing colder."

"Pshaw! That's all imagination," replied his partner. "Come and sit down here and get warm."

The partner quietly opened the stove door and showed the solitary candle lighting up the coal interior. The other man was considerably hotter than the stove when he discovered the trick that had been played on him.

CLIFFORD'S VICTIM.

Edward C. Gunther Will Be Convalescent Within a Very Few Days.

Edward C. Gunther, the victim of Clifford's bullet, rested easily yesterday and passed most of the afternoon in short naps. Dr. Deardorff visited the patient late last night and told a reporter that Clifford was improving, and that unless something unforseen happened to him would be convalescent before many days.

Clifford, the would-be murderer, passed the day in the upper corridor of the jail in company with a dozen or more vagrants and other criminals, who were serving their sentences.

His appearance was that of a person who was content with his surroundings.

In the afternoon he was arraigned before Justice Wolcott on a charge of attempt to commit murder, and was admitted to bail in the sum of $2000, which he failed to give, and he was remanded to the custody of the Sheriff. The date of his examination was not set, as he said he wanted to see some of his friends before appearing for that time.

As he was about to leave the Court-room for the jail, a reporter asked him if he had read THE REPUBLICAN'S account of the shooting, and what he thought of it? He replied quickly that he had read the article referred to, but he declined to say anything further for the present, as he desired first to consult with his attorney, W. D. Grady.

Just as the prisoner was about to leave the room he asked that he be quoted as saying that he was "not a gambler (professional, it is presumed), or an opium fiend, for he had never been guilty of either."

Information for Fruit-Growers.

The people of Fresno county who are interested in fruit-growing, are missing a rare treat by not attending the Fruit-Growers' Convention now in session at Riggs Theater. Many valuable points and much useful information are drawn out in the discussions and essays, and all fruit-growers, no matter what may be their experience, can learn something that will be of lasting benefit to them in their business.

A HEAVY STORM.

Loss of Life and Property in New Mexico.

THE LATEST ELECTION NEWS.

A Natural Gas Exhibition in Pittsburg—Chicago Anarchists Preparing for Another Riot

DENVER, November 7.—A Republican special from Clayton, N. M., says: Unless the snowstorm, which has been raging for eight days, comes to an end soon next summer will show the country covered with the dead bodies of animals as thickly as was the old Santa Fe trail in the sixties. The depth of the snow is not less than twenty-six inches on a level, and in many places it has drifted seven feet high.

Two Mexican sheepherders have been found frozen to death. Two men coming in this morning reported the drifts in some places seven and eight feet high, in which there are hundreds of dead stock. In one drift thirteen were counted; in another ten. Some of these were alive, but unable to move from their frigid prison. Herds of sheep are completely wiped out of existence, and a range for thirty miles from town is covered with their dead carcasses.

It is estimated 20,000 sheep have perished in this part of the territory. The hay supply is nearly exhausted, and to-day $100 a ton was offered by a stockman, but the offer was refused. At Texline, nine miles below Clayton, two passenger trains have been snowbound for a week. Provisions are running out, and the passengers have been compelled to venture out in the storm and kill cattle.

OHIO.

The Republicans Elect a Number of Minor State Officers.

COLUMBUS, November 7.—The following was given out from the Republican headquarters to-night: "We now have returns from the entire state, showing the election of Judge Dickman, Attorney-General Watson, State Commissioner Brown; Member of the Board of Public Works Hahn, School Commissioner Hancock, and Clerk of Supreme Court Hester, by pluralities ranging from 2500 to 5000. We believe Sampson is elected Lieutenant-Governor, but it will require the official count to obtain the exact plurality of the Republican candidate."

Iowa's Legislature.

DES MOINES, November 7.—Additional returns on the legislative ticket show the Republican majority on joint ballot will be eight, thus insuring the re-election of Senator Allison. The Register (Rep.) says: Revised figures give Boies for Governor 4799 plurality, and indicate the probable election of all the Republican state ticket, except the Governor.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, November 7.—At midnight unofficial returns from every county in the state except seven, show a Democratic majority of 42,715.

DAKOTA.

Her Tin Mines Pronounced to Be the Best in the United States.

WASHINGTON, November 7.—Governor Mellette of Dakota Territory in his annual report, says: The population now is about 60,000. Total area filed during the year was 2,096,030 acres. The bulk of the present vacant land area is about 19,879,237 acres. The increase in the value of live stock during the last nine years is stated to have been 663 per cent. Dairying is also becoming an important industry. During the last few months the subject of irrigation has attracted great attention, and the work of sinking artesian wells is in progress in a number of counties. The tin mines in the Black Hills are attracting a great deal of interest, and it is the opinion of experts, the Governor says, that these mines contain the largest and most valuable aggregation of tin veins ever brought to the attention of the world.

NATURAL GAS.

How the All-American Delegates Were Entertained at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, November 7.—The All-American delegates witnessed a natural gas display from the balcony of the Exposition building to-night. Three pipes were erected on the river bank, and, at a signal, the gas was turned on, and, igniting, shot upward fifty feet in the air. Then a volcano of water suddenly burst upward from the river surface. A rocket was fired into it, and a tower of fire lifted itself a hundred feet in the air from among the boiling waters. A large main had been run out in the river to accomplish this effect. Another one in the water shot forth a lurid flame of light, which showed all the colors of the rainbow, as various chemicals were injected into the pipe.

Chicago Anarchists.

CHICAGO, November 7.—The Daily News says: Chief of Police Hubbard recently secured the admission of a trusted agent of the Anarchist Society, in this city, and, as a result, has discovered Orea once more arranging plans to arouse the working classes and stimulate a movement for social revolution. Preparations are now being made for a big demonstration on November 11th, in commemoration of the execution of their former leaders. Chief Hubbard said this afternoon that no Anarchist meeting would be permitted in the city.

A Prize Fight.

BOSTON, November 7.—At the Parnell Athletic Club rooms to-night Jack Ashton of Providence and George Godfrey, colored heavy-weight pugilist of Boston, fought fourteen rounds. Ashton made a game fight, but was no match for Godfrey. Godfrey receives a cup valued at $1000 and Ashton a $200 trophy. At the conclusion of the contest Godfrey was challenged by Joe Lannon, a well-known Boston heavy-weight.

Chinese Coming from Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, November 7.—Chinese in great numbers are arriving at Mazatlan and are making their way to California and Arizona overland.

Amending Civil Service Rules.

WASHINGTON, November 7.—The President has amended the Civil Service Rules so as to provide for filling vacancies in the Railway Mail Service.

The Washington Legislature.

OLYMPIA, Wash., November 7.—The Senate and House met to-day, and after effecting a temporary organization, adjourned until Monday. All the officers were elected and the Legislators have gone home, and preparations for inaugural are postponed for Monday, November 18th. At present it is conceded that John B. Allen and Watson Squire are in the lead in the race for the nomination of senator.

Schoonmaker's Remains Buried.

KINGSTON, N. Y., November 7.—The body of Captain C. Marcus Schoonmaker, who lost his life in the hurricane at Samoa, was interred to-day in the family plot. Brief services, attended only by immediate relations, were held.

200 MILES AN HOUR.

The Rate at Which Electricity Can Carry Cars.

Electricity, as applied to street transit, has ceased to be a novelty. A few years ago an electric street car was regarded as a remote possibility, and the most enthusiastic engineer would not have ventured to predict the extension which this system has proved capable of. Encouraged by their wonderful success in this line, some enterprising engineers have begun to formulate plans for superseding steam by electricity on the railroads, says the St. Louis Post Dispatch.

This idea has been treated as chimerical by some railroad managers to whom it has been presented, but others have taken a different view of the matter, and preparations are in progress for making tests of the new motor as to its applicability to trunk line traffic. The speed at which it is estimated that the electric trains could travel seems almost incredible. It is proposed to draw freight and passenger trains at the rate of 200 miles an hour. This rate seems to belong rather to fable than fact, but competent engineers declare that there really is nothing to prevent cars traveling with such rapidity if motive power sufficient to drive them can be obtained.

THE DESIGNS PROPOSED

Contemplate a car-wheel five feet in diameter. The average size of the present American car-wheel is thirty-three inches. At a rate of sixty miles an hour these wheels rotate 625 times in a minute, and short runs have frequently been made in which seventy-five miles has been attained; increasing the rotation to 725 revolutions to the minute. This leaves a large factor of safety in favor of the wheels. With a five-foot wheel the rotation would have to be increased to but 1000 a minute to attain a speed of two hundred miles an hour, and those who have studied the matter assert that the wheel would not be injured by this rate. Strange as it may seem, eminent authorities have declared that the motive power to drive trains at this rate could be supplied without any difficulty. The rolling-stock proposed is of a much lighter character than that now in use. Highly effective stationery engines could be employed in place of the present locomotives. The system would be in a measure independent of grade, and therefore lines could be laid very nearly straight and curves of small radius avoided.

ONE MODEL PROPOSED

is a low, light car, with an electric motor driving it, being simply a development of the present system employed on street cars. Another plan is to provide a series of successively energized stationary electro-magnets of great power. The car would either be of iron or have a mass of iron attached to it, and the attraction has been calculated to be sufficient to draw it over the road at a rate of 200 miles an hour. A less rate of speed than this, but one far above that obtained by the use of locomotives, could be much more easily obtained. The first cost of the permanent way would be heavy, but the expense of operation would probably be less than that of the present system. Many well-known engineers and more than one electrical journal of high reputation predict that if sufficient capital is furnished within five years there will be lines in this country over which passengers are carried at the rate of 200 miles an hour.

AN OLD STORY.

"There Was a Lark Who Builded Her Nest in a Cornfield," Etc.

The Episcopal Church, on Puffman Avenue, is a disgrace to the town. It has been vacant for several years and the boys have broken every glass in the building. Our reporter hearing complaint of the place visited it yesterday and found chairs, hymn books, broken glass, etc., all scattered about in wild confusion and at once voiced the sentiments of the residents of that part of town by voting it a disgrace and a nuisance. William Adams told our reporter last evening that if some one would furnish the lumber he would spend a day in boarding up the windows and nailing up the doors. The building stands on one of the most prominent streets of the city and should be either torn down or fixed up in a respectable condition.—Merced Argus.

The Pacific Improvement Company, and Messrs Crocker and Huffman, and the Southern Pacific Company, and other large land monopolists are largely interested in and around the Fountain City. And yet it seems that even the churches of their "pet city" are going to decay. Our Merced exchanges are over-fond of palavering over the above-named monopolies, and recounting what they have done and are going to do for that city, and evidence is accumulating to prove that the residents of Merced actually believe the gospel being preached by their local papers. In all kindness, neighbors, let us volunteer you a little piece of sound advice. Throw your day dreams of coming greatness at the hands of railroad, improvement and land monopolists, to the dogs. Take off your coat and prove your ability to paddle your boat. As a city you will attain success; as a people you will win respect.

TABLE GRAPES.

Some From Fresno Sold in Chicago at $845 an Acre.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: A great deal is being said about the profits of raisin culture in Fresno county, but nothing is said about the profits of growing table grapes for the Eastern market.

I have on my tract of heavy, red land, adjoining the fair ground, six acres of choice table grapes that I planted five years ago. From these six acres I gathered, the present season, more than fifteen hundred 40-pound boxes of grapes. With my usual bad luck I gathered about three hundred boxes just at the beginning of the protracted storm, and got them wet in the boxes, which rendered them unfit for the long journey across the continent. Out of the remainder I selected one thousand crates of choice shipping grapes.

One carload was sold in Chicago at an average of $3.83 per crate, and the other at $3.95 per crate of 40 pounds. The cost of gathering, picking and packing and freight to Chicago is $1.50 per crate, which leaves me net, $2.40 per crate, or 6 cents per pound. Counting on the 300 crates spoiled by the rain, I would have received for the 1300 crates the sum of $5070 off of this little piece of a six-acre vineyard. This would have been a gross yield of $845 per acre. After losing the 300 boxes the net yield will be about $400 per acre.

What is the matter with Fresno supplying New York and Chicago with their choice table grapes, as well as the finest raisins and dried fruit in the world, as she does now?

This fruit was sold by the Earl Fruit Company, the largest and heaviest fruit-shipping firm on the coast, with branches in Chicago and Los Angeles. I have tried, time and again for the past three years, to induce some one of the Sacramento shippers to come to Fresno and open a packing-house, but from all of them I received the same reply, "We are afraid of the carrying qualities of your Fresno fruit; you irrigate too much."

Not until I had made the second trip to Sacramento this fall (last time taking a box of choice samples) did I succeed in getting any of them to come down. I now predict that in three years' time Fresno's green fruit shipments to New York and Chicago will equal her present shipments of raisins and dried fruit.

J. W. REESE.

INDIAN MURDERERS.

They Killed One of Their Number and Cut Off His Head.

Attorney Bernhard came down from Coarse Gold yesterday, where he has been for several days as the legal representative of the District Attorney's office in an Indian murder case, the facts of which are about as follows:

On the 6th of last October an Indian named Bob was missing from the rancheria. Several Indians, assisted by G. W. Cain, instituted a search, and on October 23d they found the body of Bob lying in a thicket about two miles south of Krohn's store. The head had been cut off, and was found five or six yards from the body. The hunters learned that the last seen of Bob was when he was walking down a road with three Indians, named Bill Witchell, Henry Two Wat and Salliacca, following several hundred yards away, evidently trying to keep out of sight. Suspicion at once rested on these men as being the guilty parties, as Henry Two Wat had told Ed Jones, a half-breed, that he intended killing Bob.

The men were held to answer for trial before the Superior Court on a charge of murder.

Yesterday a Constable started with the Indians for this city.

Philip Dunn Thumped.

A young man named Darden and Superintendent Philip Dunn of the telephone office had an interesting conversation in the office about noon yesterday.

Darden—Hello, there, Central office!

Dunn—Hello!

Darden—You were the cause of the discharge of the boy Robert you ——!

Dunn—You're a liar.

Dunn slapped Darden's face, and Darden, who is a much smaller and lighter man, caught the Superintendent by the throat and choked him until he turned black in the face and fell to the floor. Then Darden danced the barndoor jig on his face and jammed his head into the spittoon.

No arrests were made.

His Standing, Where Known.

Mr. Wetmore, the "chief viticulturist" of the state, asserts that the storm will reduce the shipments of Fresno raisins from 600,000 boxes to 350,000. The chronic inaccuracy of Wetmore's statements dispose us to discount the above estimate of loss very heavily. If he knows as little about raisins in Fresno as he does in Riverside his opinion is not worth telegraphing all over the state.—Riverside Press.

A Shrewd Politician.

Fred M. Campbell of Oakland is attending the Fruit Growers' Convention. He wants to get some points on the best methods of getting shoots out of the young ideas. Mr. Campbell managed W. E. Dargie's fight against Senator Vrooman in the memorable contest for the nomination a year ago, and won the battle.

A Big Land Sale.

One of the largest real estate transfers that has been filed for record in this county for several months past was brought to the County Recorder's office yesterday. It was from Thomas E. Hughes to John Brown, and embraces 2120 acres known as the Chapman Tract and the Hughes Addition, near Madera. The price paid was $158,407.

Interesting Meetings.

Still the revival services continue at the Christian Church. After a very interesting discourse by Professor Coombs four candidates submitted to the impressive ordinance of Christian immersion last night. The house continues to be crowded, and so the meetings will, of course, go on from night to night.

Funeral of James Helliker.

The remains of James Helliker were buried yesterday afternoon at Madera by the Masons, many members of the order from Fresno being present. Mr. Helliker was for eight years clerk of the Soquel Mills, and one time foreman of the lumber yard at Madera.

Should Send Out a "Key."

The Expositor should choke off its Bill Nye reporter or furnish its readers with laughing gas. The funny articles, however, are the most laughable things on earth when you find the point. We haven't found the point to any of them as yet.—Selma Irrigator.

Funeral of Miss Laird.

The funeral of the late Miss Maria E. Laird will take place from the late home of the deceased, corner of Fig and Central avenues, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The remains will be shipped to Middlefield, Ohio.

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary resulted in the election of the following officers: President, Mrs. Dr. Freeman; Vice-President, Mrs. C. G. Sayle; Secretary, Mrs. H. A. Detering; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Viola Mitchell; Treasurer, Mrs. Viola Mitchell.

Alex. Gordon has returned from San Francisco, where he went to give bonds as administrator of the late J. H. Hamilton. The full amount of the bond is $205,000, with two sureties. The bond is signed by thirty-seven property-holders, most of whom are residents of Fresno. Mr. Gordon goes to San Francisco again this morning.

A RICH STRIKE.

A Silver Lead Found in San Gabriel Valley.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN JAPAN.

The Amphion Being Pumped Out—An Old Tularean Killed—Found to Be Insane.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 7.—The Examiner's Los Angeles special says: Two men arrived in Los Angeles to-day with a piece of silver ore, which they claimed to have discovered in the San Gabriel Valley, five miles back of Azusa. The specimen, it is said, assayed $12,000 to the ton.

FROM JAPAN.

Attempted Assassination of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 7.—The steamer City of Sydney from Japan today brings news of the attempted assassination, October 18th, of Count Okuma, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Japan. The Count was returning from a Cabinet meeting and was just entering the gate of his official residence, when a man named Kurushima Tusueni, 30 years of age, and who was politically envious of the Count, stepped in front of the carriage and threw a bomb at the Count. The bomb struck the top of the carriage and exploded at the Count's feet, inflicting deep wounds on the right leg and slight wounds on the right hand and face. The would-be assassin then drew a short sword and killed himself on the spot, by cutting his throat. The Count's leg was amputated above the knee, but the surgeons state that no fear need be entertained for his life.

THE AMPHION.

The Water Being Pumped Out of Her Hold.

VICTORIA, B. C., November 7.—The warship Amphion was safely docked shortly after 2 o'clock this morning and the work of pumping out the flooded compartments commenced. By means of ropes attached to the masts the ship was careened over in a proper position and divers from the Amphion and Swiftsure were sent down and stopped a number of small holes on the starboard side. It was also discovered that two propeller blades were gone. It is supposed the tear in the ship's side extends over thirty feet. A tiger engine from the Victoria fire station with the dockyard engine and ship's pumps were busy all day in removing the water from the Amphion. It is expected the work of repair will commence to-day and continue several months. Great credit is given Captain Hulton for the coolness and bravery displayed in running the ship back to Esquimault in a disabled condition.

Railroad Land Business.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 7.—The business of the Land Department of the Southern Pacific Company has been very large this year. In speaking of it to-day W. H. Miller, land agent, said the business for July amounted to almost $102,000; that for August to $148,000; September $52,000, and October $83,000. The prices paid have averaged 33 per cent higher than last year, and the cash business done thus far has been the largest since 1883.

A Mormon Arrested for Murder.

SALT LAKE, November 7.—George Hancock, a Mormon high priest, has been arrested at Payson, charged with murdering Mrs. Hatch and son, George Jones, thirty years ago. The victims were accused of incest when they were slain, but the Gentiles say it was a church murder.

Found to Be Insane.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 7.—In the case of W. C. Weight, on trial for attempting the murder of his wife in a building on Post street last May, the jury this afternoon brought in a verdict of not guilty by reason of insanity.

A Tularean Killed.

TULARE, November 7.—Henry Ahrens, a well-known citizen of this city, was thrown from a wagon this afternoon and killed.

Baseball.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 7.—Oakland 8, Stockton 4.

MILLER-WHITE.

A Brilliant Wedding at Judge Nourse's Residence.

At the home of Judge and Mrs. George A. Nourse in Lincoln Addition last evening, Miss Marion White, the daughter of Mrs. Nourse, and Charles H. Miller were united in the bonds of matrimony, Rev. George E. Freeman officiating.

The ceremony was performed in the large front parlor, under a canopy made of blue tarletan hung on framework from the north wall. At the rear of the canopy, as a background, were numerous white and red chrysanthemums, pinned on white lace, which had a very charming effect. The rear as well as the front parlor was also handsomely decorated with red, white and pink chrysanthemums, roses and evergreens.

On the crest of the canopy were sweet-scented orange blossoms.

The bride's costume was made of white silk with Dutchess lace. Her head was covered with a white tule vail. She carried in her hand a bouquet of white chrysanthemums tied with white tulle; ornaments diamonds.

Miss Mamie Brown of San Francisco, and a former schoolmate of the bride, acted as bridesmaid, and was handsomely attired in a costume of light blue silk, cut decollette, with pink La France roses carried in her hands, tied with pink tulle. Harry W. Burton was best man.

Following the nuptials, which took place shortly before 9 o'clock, a reception was given, and was attended by between 100 and 150 people. Dancing followed, and at 11 o'clock the wedding supper was served. A glance into one of the side rooms disclosed the presence of numerous and costly presents given by their friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller departed on this morning's train for San Francisco, where they will spend a part of their honeymoon for two or three weeks, when they will return to permanently reside.

Only $1.50 per dozen. Cabinet photographs superior in style, finish and durability to any made in Fresno. Bert & Rea, corner Fresno and J streets. dwoc8tf

NOTABLE DERELICTS.

Some That Are Afloat in the North Atlantic Ocean.

Of the many wrecks afloat in the North Atlantic Ocean none has as interesting a history as the Italian bark Vincenzo Perotta. Abandoned September 18, 1887, this vessel has been represented graphically on every edition of the "Atlantic Pilot Chart" published since that time. Her wonderful drift began in about latitude 36 degrees north, longitude 54 deg. west, and on April 4, 1889, when last reported, she was about sixty miles north of Watling's Island, in the Bahamas. She has thus made a good distance of about 1,400 miles in a general southwest by west direction in one year, six months and sixteen days. She has been reported twenty-seven times in all, and when last seen had mizzenmast and about 10 feet of mainmast standing, foremast gone, end of jib-boom broken off and port anchor on bow.

On November 26, 1888, the schooner Ethel M. Davis was capsized in a hurricane in latitude 35 deg. 4 min. north, longitude 70 deg. 52 min. west. Her crew was rescued after having been adrift four days. The schooner eventually righted and began a long voyage, unguided, in the general direction of the Gulf Stream. She was last seen June 8, 1889, in latitude 42 deg. 46 min. north, longitude 57 deg. 38 min. west, and at that time had about three feet free-board in waist, forecastle and poop well above water. Her poop house is painted white and shows out well; mainmast gone, bowsprit and 10 feet of foremast standing; general drift, about 900 miles northeast by east; time, six months, eighteen days; number of times reported, fifteen.

The same hurricane that wrecked the Ethel M. Davis also brought disaster to the schooner David W. Hunt. This vessel was abandoned November 25, 1888, in latitude 34 deg. 30 min. north, longitude 72 deg. 30 min. west. She was last reported May 26, 1889, in latitude 45 deg. 30 min. north, longitude 41 deg. 30 min. west, at which time she had her bowsprit and jibboom complete, stumps of two masts broken off about fifteen feet from deck; general drift, east-north-east about 2,000 miles; time, six months; number of times reported, twenty-two.

The schooner Palatka bids fair to rival the above vessel in point of interest. She was abandoned April 10, 1889, off Hatteras, and was last reported June 4, 1889, in latitude 43 deg. 20 min. north, longitude 56 deg. 34 min. west. She was then waterlogged and on fire, stern high out of water, no mast standing. Like the Ethel M. Davis and David W. Hunt, she is right in the highway of the great bulk of transatlantic commerce, and a serious menace to navigation. In one month and twenty-five days she has made good a distance of 1,200 miles, on a general northeast by east course; number of times reported, twenty-one.

The above four derelicts were all timber-laden, and this accounts largely for their great tenacity and buoyancy, at the same time rendering their destruction no easy matter. Commander C. H. Rockwell, United States navy, of the United States steamship Yantic, recently engaged in blowing up wrecks, says: "From the experience thus far gained in the work, I am convinced that lumber-laden derelicts are very tenacious, and can only be overcome by repeated blows from explosives of great power. Those continued will undoubtedly do the work."—Science.

STYLES IN HANDCUFFS.

The Modern Article Is Far Superior to the Old-Style Bracelets.

"There is quite a variety in handcuffs," he continued, as he opened a large show-case, where in polished steel and dazzling nickel hundreds of those bracelets glittered. "The old old-style hand-cuffing was a poor thing at best and where the prisoner's hands were small and easily compressed into the same size as the wrist, there was little trouble in getting out of them. The modern cuff is made to fit any wrist, the steel bow passing through the lock being a ratchet, allowing the cuff to be closed as tight as desired, but loosened only when unlocked."

"Do prisoners get out of these handcuffs?"

"Well, very seldom. An old time expert if left alone with one hand may pick the lock on the cuff of the other. Here is a form of cuff to prevent this. You see between the cuffs instead of the ordinary link is a steel bar about twelve inches long which effectually keeps the hands apart. Some time ago getting out of handcuffs was a common 'manifestation' with so-called spiritual mediums. The trick was done by introducing a piece of quill shaved down fine between the rachet and bolt. By striking a number of blows with the steel bow of the cuff against some hard substance, the bolt is made to jump the rachets sufficiently to free the hands. This, however, we have got over by means of a double lock which is warranted to defy the efforts of the spiritual friends of Madame Diss de Bar herself. There is another variety of handcuff where there are three cuffs instead of two. They are mainly used by sheriffs in transporting prisoners by rail, the third cuff being fastened to the arm of the car seat. Sometimes three prisoners are shackled together with them, when they are in such an awkward position that running away becomes an impossibility, as they would tumble over each other."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Dr. Deardorff moved his office yesterday from over the City Drug Store to his elegant and more commodious quarters in the second story over the Fresno Savings Bank. The new office has a bay window on the corner.

J. W. Sprague of San Francisco, an experienced assayer, has decided to locate in Fresno, and has opened an office on Tulare street, opposite the Southern Pacific hotel. The growing interest in the mines of this county will assure Mr. Sprague a profitable business.

The Fresno Republican

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1889.

City taxes are now delinquent and 5 per cent additional is charged.

Chicago has a horse show of some size and style. Over $5,000,000 worth of fine horses are on exhibition.

The Selma Enterprise of yesterday reminds us of a small boy with his father's coat on. There was plenty of "margin."

Modesto has a new Republican postmaster in the person of C. A. Post. Fresno will have one in the sweet by-and-by.

Patti has bleached her hair a brillian straw blonde. She ought to have more respect for nature, which has done much or her.

Day and night shifts are putting the sewer system in with a rush. With good weather for a few days Mariposa street will be in charge of the pavers.

A Los Angeles couple were divorced and remarried all within a month's time. There is still some life and activity in the southern citrus belt.

Montana's election muddle has not been settled yet, and the chances are that she will not be declared a state when the two Dakotas and Washington are.

Chicago claims 152 Congressmen as pledged in favor of holding the World's Fair in that city. She can safely count upon eight Senatorial votes from the new states.

Small vineyards are the most profitable, and the family owning ten acres of raisin grape vines and caring for the crop is more independent than Vanderbilt with his millions.

It was necessary to "double-shot" the supplement in The Republican this morning in order to accommodate advertisers who would not be "stood off" in any other way.

Many expressions of doubt are heard in regard to the size of pipe, and of its strength, now being laid in the Fresno sewer system. It is to be hoped that the system will not be found wanting when completed.

The circulation of The Republican is increasing more rapidly than that of any other newspaper published in the San Joaquin Valley. Circulation proves the popularity and worth of a paper.

Every farmer in the county ought to have a portion of his grain land seeded before it rains again. Dry farming is hazardous at best, and especially so where heavy rains fall early and seeding is delayed until late in the season.

Curtis Bond, who was released from the Oregon penitentiary last Monday, after serving a four years' term for grand larceny, claims to have been at one time a member of the California Legislature. Circumstantial evidence appears to corroborate the gentleman's assertion.

Next in importance to the mountain railroad and a short line to the coast, comes the proposed motor road to Hanford and the rich Mussel Slough country. It would hasten the development of arge areas lying between the colonies and Kings river, and would do a large freight and passenger business from the start.

Lately there have been several applications from farmers in this county to be relieved of their debts by insolvency proceedings. Any creditor can prevent an insolvent from ever getting free of his debts if gambling can be proved as a cause for his inability to meet his debts. This cause can be established in many cases where it is not.

An Oroville man is making money raising bananas. His crop is a very small one but he finds a good many strangers from other parts of the state who will bet that there are no banana trees growing there and bearing matured fruit, and he wins their money. If the fruit hangs on the tree long enough he will make every banana bring several dollars.

The Boston bruiser, John L. Sullivan wants to fight any man in the world before a San Francisco audience for a purse of $12,000, Peter Jackson barred. As none of the other heavy weight pugilists have objected to meeting Jackson it comes in poor taste for Mr. Sullivan to claim the championship and refuse to fight.

Drummers for magazines, horticultural, agricultural and advertising sheets are in the field working Fresno for business again. About twice a year an army of beggars come out of the metropolis to gather shekels on some fake advertising scheme. Fresno can better afford to rely upon her local papers and her raisins for advertising her resources abroad than to spend money upon San Francisco publications.

The government has accepted the cruiser Charleston, built by the Union Iron Works of San Francisco. No penalty was imposed on the builders on account of deficiency of the horse-power, but $10,000 was reserved until her electric light machinery shall have been put in, and $2000 additional was reserved until drawings are returned. The vessel will be supplied with her armament at once and ordered into commission.

It is amusing to read the widely varying accounts going the rounds of the press of the damage done to raisins in Fresno county by the heavy rain during October. Some of the heaviest packers are evidently trying to influence prices by telling big stories. While on the other hand certain parties are trying to make the loss appear much less than it really is. A close estimate cannot be made at present.

The article in yesterday's Republican on small fruits and the varieties which can be most successfully grown in this county, is well worth preserving by every farmer and gardener in the county. Paste it in your scrap book for future reference. It is not made from the fine spun ideas of a theorist, but it is a record of facts compiled from the experience of a well-informed, practical fruit-grower.

ENCOURAGE MANUFACTORIES.

The owners of the California Cotton Mills of Oakland are trying to interest the farmers of this state in the culture of cotton. The Pacific Coast is almost destitute of fabric manufactories, and millions of dollars are sent into the Eastern States and to Europe for cotton and woolen goods that ought to be produced at home. Of course we cannot expect California manufactories to compete successfully with those of other sections when the raw material has to be brought from 1000 to 3000 miles by rail or twice that distance by water. The only way in which manufacturing industries can be developed on this coast is to produce the raw material at home. This can be done, and at good profit, too. California is one of the leading wool producing sections of the world, and there appears no good reason why all our wool should be carried across the continent to Boston, Lowell or other New England manufacturing centers to be worked up into cloth or clothing and then shipped back to us, the producer and consumer thus having to pay freight both ways in addition to the cost of making up. Woolen mills we believe would pay even better than cotton mills in California, but capital has already engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods on a large scale in the city of Oakland, and the farmers of the state should consult their own interests by encouraging the enterprise.

Cotton can be grown successfully and with profit in Fresno county, if the Southern Pacific monopoly so wills. The growing of cotton passed its experimental stage in this county about twelve years ago, but the railroad company imposed a freight rate on the staple that strangled the industry in its infancy. That company would doubtless prefer even now to haul cotton from Texas to the Oakland mills rather than from any point in the San Joaquin valley, unless, possibly it be from Merced. There will be another line of road through this valley, however, before many months shall have rolled by, and then farmers will not be at the mercy of the Southern Pacific. The planting of extensive cotton fields throughout this valley will have a powerful tendency to promote the building of mills at some convenient point for hauling the crop. Fresno, being the hub or center of population, would certainly come in for first consideration in the selection of a site, and the building of the mills would create a demand for skilled laborers, to whom steady employment would be guaranteed the year round. Anybody desiring reliable information about cotton planting and cultivation can secure it free of charge by addressing the California Mills, East Oakland. There are thousands of acres of land in Fresno county better adapted to cotton than to wheat, and The Republican would urge the planting of cotton on such lands.

The Stockton Mail is urging the formation of a company of local capitalists to bore for gas in large quantities, going into the earth for it to the depth at which large flows have been reached in the east. The wells which now supply Stockton with gas for illuminating purposes are shallow wells, and the fact that the deeper ones afford larger flows than those of less depth leads to the conclusion that it is merely a matter of going into the earth to a greater depth to secure a greater supply. The Mail is on the right track, and if it can persuade the silurian capitalists to develop the grand resources which certainly awaits the touch of enterprise and energy to reward their investment, it will have accomplished more for that locality than it possibly can by preaching free trade for a thousand years. By the way, the probability of discovering natural gas here in Fresno is sufficient to warrant the investment of capital to the extent of boring an experimental well.

Just at present there is a cry going up that the railroad companies are discriminating against Upper California, and have been shipping oranges from Los Angeles to the East for one-half the rate they have been charging growers farther to the north for green fruit. Inquiry into this alleged discrimination was made to-day, resulting in the following information: From Southern California there are many competing lines of railroad, and under the Interstate Commerce act a road having a long haul between two points can charge just as little for the same as the road having the short haul. For instance, if the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road can haul a carload of oranges from Los Angeles to Denver for $200 on a short haul, the Southern Pacific is allowed to charge the same rate, even though the train is run through Sacramento. On freight shipped at Sacramento, however, as there is no competing line, they are allowed to charge their regular rates.—Bulletin.

Los Angeles and San Diego are simply enjoying the result of competition in railway service, which will be denied to Central and Northern California until such time as this portion of the state is traversed by more than one transcontinental line.

The colored population of this city are a source of great and unnecessary expense in petty criminal matters. Some of them are in court every day or two, and the expense thus entailed upon the people who pay the taxes is made quite burdensome. The Republican would suggest, as a means of remedying this matter, that the costs of court be assessed to the complainant wherever a failure to convict results, and where conviction is secured make the penalty severe enough to discourage further unlawful acts. This suggestion applys as well to the same character of complaints when brought into Court by white citizens.

The rumor has been started since the great consolidation of the Union Pacific, Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago & Alton lines, that the much talked of Stockton, Fresno & Southern road will now be built as the connecting link between San Francisco bay and the Union Pacific's line now being built from Frisco, Utah, into southern California. The consolidated companies will not delay building to tide water in this state, and feeders in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys will be as necessary as tide water terminal facilities. Fresno will not be without another railroad many months.

The Chicago Brewers Association has subscribed $200,000 to the Chicago World's Fair Association. That's liberal. There will be a big and thirsty crowd at the fair, but the association won't get all that money back in the profits on 5-cent schooners.

October has been a phenomenal month for the San Joaquin valley.

Dakota farmers are asking for a strict usury law. It is a good law in any state.

"Moral support" of a local paper too often consists of a little gratuitous advice and a request for "a copy of the morning issue."

The Republican does not claim to be the organ of any one class of business men, fruit-growers or farmers. It is a newspaper, devoted to the best interests of the people.

There are thirty places in the Chinese quarter of Fresno where lottery tickets are offered for sale, so a gentleman says who made the rounds a few nights ago to see the sights.

The northern citrus fair will be held at Oroville in January. There were several competitors for the fair, but Oroville presented the best claims as the largest producer of citrus fruits.

The Colusa Sun has branched out as a daily. If Brother Green does as well in the daily field as he has in the publication of a weekly, the Daily Sun will be a power in the northern citrus belt.

The question of organizing a baseball club to represent this city in the state league next season is one that is agitating sporting circles. The Stockton and Sacramento clubs can be purchased outright very cheap, so it is said.

Editor Dash of the Alta says the state loses on grapes by the rain but makes it up in grass. Nobody but a Democratic editor with a Congressional bee in his hat would be satisfied, however, with his rations reduced to hay.

The political sky of New York City is clearing up quite rapidly. Tammany put up a ticket, and the county Democracy has united with the Republicans to beat Tammany. With such a coalition to fight Tammany will have its hands full.

Old horse seems to be coming into popular favor in the German capital. Since Herr Bismarck ruled the American hog out of the Berlin market the increase in the amount of horse flesh consumed for food has increased more than four fold.

The Fruit-Growers Convention will meet in Riggs' Theater, and the sessions will be public, to the full capacity of the house. Colonists, as well as large orchard and vineyard owners, can reap substantial benefits by attending every session during the convention.

Crystalized California fruits will sooner or later take the place of peanuts and maple wax on the overland trains. Figs, peaches, pears, etc., will make far healthier sweetmeats than the poisonous colored candies, glucose wax flavored with maple sugar, and other like articles now sold at fancy prices.

It is now asserted that the San Francisco police were hired by Louisiana Lottery officials to suppress the Little Louisiana concern, the latter having seriously cut into the business of the former. This theory seems plausible, to say the least, as no attempt seems to have been made to stop the sale of the New Orleans concern's tickets.

An exchange says: "Grover Cleveland has made a positive statement to the effect that under no circumstances will he be a candidate for President on the Democratic ticket in 1892." Mr. Cleveland also said when nominated the first time that it was a very wrong and dangerous thing for any man to be President for two terms, but he changed his mind before the expiration of his first term. He has plenty of time in which to reverse his present declaration.

Up to the present time 3312 miles of railway have been constructed in the United States this year. No section of the country is developing faster or increasing more rapidly in population than California, but the amount of railroad building done here is insignificant. This is a condition of things which will continue as long as one corporation has a monopoly of the railroad business of the state; but that cannot last much longer. No section of the United States is probably so greatly in need of increased railroad facilities as the Pacific Coast, nor does any other territory offer equal inducement for the investment of capital in railroad building.

Magistrates who have the power to issue warrants are largely responsible for the tremendous bills of expense the taxpayers are called upon to pay, because of senseless arrests in petty cases by over-zealous officers, who are always on the alert to serve a John Doe warrant and run up a bill against the city or county. The two constables of this township employ, we are reliably informed, six deputies each. These men have to live, and the result is wholesale arrests where there should be none, and no arrests where there should be a number. In other words, the most profitable business is attended to. This is a good subject for the Grand Jury to investigate.

"Within a fortnight or so the Nickel-Plate line has received more than 1000 carloads of Ohio grapes for points west of the Rocky Mountains. In Montana these grapes have nearly driven California grapes from the market."—N. Y. Times.

As the Times is the boss mugwump organ and an ardent supporter of Cleveland for 1892, we suppose those grapes are very sour. And they have not only almost driven the California article out of Montana, but out of North and South Dakota, out of Washington, and are beginning to get in their work in New York, Virginia, Massachusetts, Iowa and several other states which, like Ohio, promise Republican victories this month. Ohio grapes are all right, but the Times is paralyzed at the size of the crop.

An election has been ordered by the Board of Supervisors to be held on the last day of this month to decide whether or not bonds shall be issued in the sum of $100,000 for the purpose of improving the public highways of the county. Public improvements have always found earnest advocacy in the columns of The Republican, but this influence has been extended where good judgment dictated, or where public weal demanded it. This matter of voting bonds for building roads, without any system or accepted rule to guard against wastefulness, will bear investigation. Good roads are a blessing to any country possessing them, but it is useless extravagance to undertake the building of roads in this county by methods pursued elsewhere.

OFFICIAL JOBBERY.

The selling of the people's interests by the officials who are elected to subserve them is the greatest curse with which our government is afflicted. In certain departments of state and municipal affairs corruption has become so universal that it is looked upon as a matter of course, and attracts but little attention unless unusually flagrant and odious in its character. But official corruption is also cropping out continually in unexpected places and is so common as to weaken the public faith in the future of our government, the functions and powers of which are systematically abused by those in whom the people repose their confidence. Matters have come to pass that a public building cannot be located by a commission of supposed responsible citizens without the attempt being made to barter public interests.

The commission selected to locate an insane asylum in Southern California has pretty plainly exhibited its cloven hoof, and the policy of unnecessary delay and dilly-dallying which it has followed goes far towards substantiating the statement that it was looking for an opportunity to fatten itself at the expense of the people. The commission has had the nerve to make a proposition to Governor Waterman that in case he would promise to give the commissioners supervision of the contract for constructing the asylum buildings, and after their completion would appoint them legal trustees of the asylum, they would select a site at any place which the Governor might designate as his choice.

To this cool proposition the Governor replied as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, October 30, 1889.

J. W. Waters, Jr., San Bernardino, Cal.—My Dear Sir: Yours of the 28th instant, written from the Nadeau House, Los Angeles, received relative to the proposition that if I would appoint the present commissioners as trustees to manage the building of the insane asylum of Southern California that they would locate the asylum where I wanted it. In reply, allow me to say that I am taking immediate steps for the removal of the present Board of Commissioners and substituting in their stead a new Board to labor for the best interests of the state without bargaining. Yours very truly,

R. W. Waterman, Governor.

The Governor's prompt and proper action in this matter will be thoroughly appreciated by every honest citizen in the state.

If we prove our resources as the people of Fresno have done, this city will be so large and prosperous that the railroads will hunt us up, and will consider it as a favor for us to give them the right of way through our streets. We can make ourselves both rich and independent. In railroad matters as in everything else, the principle is true and applicable, as enunciated in the New Testament, that to him that hath shall be given, while from him that hath not shall be taken away that which he seemeth to have.—Visalia Times.

That is the right idea, well expressed. Railroads come to those towns which have the energy and push to develop their resources and furnish a profitable transportation business. Fresno illustrates the fact. The business of this city has grown to so large a volume that the Southern Pacific finds it necessary to its convenience to concentrate its operations here. The Porterville branch terminates here solely for that reason and the end of divisions is moved here from Tulare for the same reason. And whenever another transcontinental line is built through this valley it will come to Fresno because the amount of business already established is worth coming for. The time has been when railroads were built for the purpose of developing new countries, but of late years railroad building is done on a more conservative plan and roads are built where established business will justify their operation.

PLENTY OF ROOM.

Fruit-growing is specially adapted to the farmer of limited means. Ten acres of irrigated land devoted to orchard or vineyard is better for a man in moderate circumstances than a quarter section of dry land. The work of making raisins requires care, patience and skill rather than physical strength, hence women and children can be utilized in nearly every stage of the crop, especially in picking, drying and packing. An average family can do all the work on a ten or twenty-acre farm, with comparative comfort, and the sunlight and open air will prove as healthful as the crop is profitable. Hundreds of families in the large cities struggle along year after year, the husband ruining his health by long hours in unhealthy rooms, the wife taking in sewing or washing and worrying her life out, while their children are growing up in idleness, all of whom would be far better off if located upon a pleasant colony farm in Fresno county. Such a farm can be made, at the end of three or four years, to yield more clear money than one's salary amounts to in the city, even though he be fortunate enough to be a chief clerk or head salesman with a good firm. And then there are no rents to pay, no bills for vegetables, milk, eggs, etc. to be met, and there is always plenty of fresh air and sunshine. There are hundreds of these colony farms in Fresno county already, their owners happy and contented, and vacant land enough to provide several hundred thousand additional families with such homes. All that is needed is a little capital to begin with and pluck and energy enough to go ahead and build as one's fancy may dictate. What has been accomplished is positive assurance that others can do likewise.

FRESNO JUDGES, ATTENTION.

There is a class of human beings who like to be called gentlemen, but are not, who exist in nearly every large city without adding one desirable feature to the place that tolerates their presence. These vultures—nothing we can call them seems more appropriate—hang around houses of ill-repute and live from the earnings of shameless women, and the law enforced by the average jury "of their peers" fails to deal out justice in nearly every case where an attempt is made to prosecute them. It is a pleasure to find a judge who has the nerve to make effectual war upon this degraded element, and Judge Keyser of Yuba county has recently set an example, and established a precedent that every Justice of the Peace, City Police Judge and Superior Court Judge in the State of California would do well to follow.

A hanger on around one of the houses of ill-fame in Yuba City was arrested and taken before a Justice of the Peace, the charge, under Section 647 of the Penal Code, being that the defendant was "a lewd and dissolute person who lives in and about houses of ill-fame." A jury trial was demanded, but was refused. The case was appealed to the Superior Court, and Judge Keyser sustained the action of the lower Court. In reviewing the case he declared that, "after a careful examination of the authorities cited, that the defendant was not entitled as a matter of right to a trial by jury, and the Court below did not err in denying it." And after citing numerous authorities in defense of his position, the Superior Judge farther said: "I am the more inclined to so hold, as this view of the law is in furtherance of public morals and decency, and as experience proves that the statute enacted for their prevention must become a dead letter if its enforcement is left to juries."

Public sentiment will go a long way towards securing confirmation of this opinion should it come before the Supreme Court of the state for decision, and an easy and effective method of dealing with the disreputable class of men who hang around houses of prostitution is here made apparent to the local courts of every county and city in California. The particular attention of the City Police Judge and the Justices of the Peace of this township is directed to the matter of jury trials for "macs," and The Republican trusts that they will have the stamina to assume the responsibility of passing judgment upon such cattle in future without the aid or bother of petit juries.

Los Angeles is profiting by experience. There was a proposition to vote bonds some time ago to provide an outlet for the sewage of that city. The proposition was beaten by the people, and now they have cause to regret their action. The lack of storm drains during the late heavy rains brought the matter home to them, and a general disposition to growl at somebody is the result. Such is life. Men got in and worked against the bonds; newspapers did the same, and the people voted against the bonds. No other or better remedy was suggested, but the one under consideration was discarded, and now there is a cry because the sewerage is bad and floods have damaged property and inconvenienced the people.

The building of big guns has received a serious check. Two rifled cannon of 111 tons each, intended for the new English ironclad Victoria, collapsed when tested. It cost $95,000 each to cast these guns, and $150,000 more had been spent for their carriages and mounting. The question now staring the English naval authorities in the face is whether to recast the guns or substitute others not so formidable and less likely to explode and sink the vessel carrying them. The United States can well afford to build a fleet of swift cruisers, arm them with six and eight-inch guns, and let European nations experiment with ironclads and guns weighing over 100 tons.

There will be considerable tinkering with the tariff during the coming session of Congress. An effort will be made by large firms engaged in the importation of fruit to have the tariff on raisins, prunes and other goods of that class removed or greatly reduced. They will be backed in this effort by many of the consumers of the East and also by the money and influence of exporters abroad. California fruit-growers should offset this move early in the fight by a determined effort to have the tariff increased on all classes of dried fruits, wine and fresh oranges and lemons. By a determined effort to have the tariff increased it can be kept as it is as a compromise.

Sacramento people have taken the preliminary steps toward arranging for a Pacific Coast exposition in 1892. If this move is intended to conflict or detract from the proposed World's Fair to be held that year, the capital city people should be sat upon by those of the remainder of the slope in no uncertain manner. California will put forth her best energies to attract popular recognition at the World's Fair, and anything calculated to divide attention on that subject is calculated to do great injury to our state. A Pacific Coast exposition prior to or subsequent to the World's Fair is a different proposition.

Many strangers will be in attendance at the Fruit-Growers Convention from other portions of the state who have never before visited Fresno. They know absolutely nothing about our county except what they have heard or read, and they should not be permitted to go away with only a superficial glance at our coming greatness. Arrangements should be made to show them a little of the back country tributary to the city. Therein is where Fresno's greatness lies.

Fresno's opportunity is coming, and our people should begin to talk the matter up a little in the outside districts. Private Secretary Boruck says the capitol building is rapidly crumbling down, and unless braced up by a large appropriation for repairs in the near future, may come tumbling down about the ears of the law-makers who annually assemble there. If the appropriation can be fought off or withheld a few years there will not be much left of value to bring down when the capital is removed from Sacramento to this city.

Bring in your big vegetables, fine fruits, flowers, etc. The Board of Trade is arranging a permanent exhibit in the new depot, and the first exhibit will probably be in place by next Monday evening. This is a matter in which every citizen of Fresno county is interested, and samples of wood, stone, metals, ore, wool, silk, and in fact, everything produced in the county, will be shown in time. Samples are now needed and all are invited to contribute.

With all her enterprise it is really remarkable that no capitalist or number of capitalists of Fresno have yet undertaken to bore here for natural gas or artesian water. Large sums have been invested in enterprises far more chimerical, and which promise less important results if crowned with success. The man with an auger and brains and money to back it is wanted badly.

We need small farmers and producers in our outlying districts; men with wives, children and home interests.—Los Angeles Times.

Los Angeles needs exactly what Fresno has, but a limited amount of water is a serious drawback to the supplying of that want.

The beet sugar industry continues to grow in this state. Four thousand acres will be planted to beets in San Bernardino county the coming season, Mr. Spreckels contracting to take the product and work it up at his Watsonville factory until such time as circumstances will admit of his building a factory in the southern part of the state. Fresno ought to make an effort to secure a sugar factory, and we believe our efforts would be crowned with success if beets were planted on a large scale in the neighborhood. Let our Board of Trade investigate the matter and publish the results. There would probably be many acres planted to beets if a fair price and ready sale could be guaranteed for the crop.

STREET GRADING.

A false sentiment is being encouraged against the grading of some of the less frequented public streets of this city which, if permitted to go unchallenged, cannot result otherwise than in permanent injury and loss to those who father the sentiment, and also to the great detriment of the city at large. Let us take the remonstrance to the grading of O street, filed with the Clerk of the Board of Trustees on Monday evening, for instance. No street in the city, perhaps, now stands more in need of proper grading than O street. No property along that thoroughfare can be permanently improved until the street is brought to official grade either by cutting down or filling up. A remonstrance against the grading of the street is therefore a protest against the planting of shrubbery in the front yards and shade trees along the sidewalks bordering that street. In drafting the heading of the aforesaid remonstrance an important omission was made. It reads: "We, the undersigned citizens and property-owners living on O street, in the city and county of Fresno" etc. Some enterprising citizen living on O street should move to amend when the remonstrance comes up for consideration again, by striking out the words "on O street," and inserting instead "in the silurian belt."

Street grading is necessarily expensive, but inasmuch as all streets must be brought to official grade sooner or later, is it not far better to incur the expense now? Dr. Pedlar and George Rupert and other enterprising citizens have shown that the cutting down of a street in front of one's place does not decrease the value of the property. Far from it. The Republican is surprised at the class of men who signed the O street remonstrance. Some of them we had counted as among the most progressive. They own homes in which they expect to live, on the line of that street. They express a desire to improve their property and to surround their homes with choice flowers, shrubbery and shade trees. Yet they object to having their sidewalks and streets put in proper shape. People who are holding vacant lots for speculation, or who own cheap tenement houses, and who have no intention of beautifying their property are expected to oppose the grading of streets and all other permanent improvements—but all of them do not. Let the streets all be brought to official grade as rapidly as possible. Few property-owners within the city limits are so poor as to be compelled to stand in the path of permanent public improvements with a remonstrance. Should the City Trustees conclude to forego the grading of any street during the present winter, The Republican suggests an accompanying resolution instructing the Superintendent of Streets to expend no public money on such street for repairs during the ensuing year. Those who oppose the proper grading of a street could not consistently ask for public money to fill up mud holes or drain the same so long as their street was permitted to remain off grade.

Grain farmers all have their own ideas about the relative merits of summer fallow land and that plowed in the winter and seeded in the spring. Some maintain that in ordinary seasons winter plowed land yields just as well as summer fallowed, but results do not always bear out these assertions. In the River Bend district last season, Mrs. D. B. Ross had a section of land in wheat. Half of the land was summer fallowed and the other half winter plowed. The former yielded an average of 14 sacks, or 31½ bushels, per acre, while the winter plowed land only yielded from 6 to 8 sacks per acre. The land is all the same quality of soil, was all well put in, and under similar circumstances would have given like returns. The portion summer fallowed yielded an average of twice as much as that farmed differently. Here is a practical argument in favor of summer fallowing.

That was a good dose—six months imprisonment—that Justice Wolcott administered yesterday to one of those degraded men who live off the earnings of lewd women. If the officers will do their duty and arrest all the macquereaux, both high and low, and if the other Justices follow the precedent established by Justice Wolcott, the city will be cleared of the parasites in a few days.

Life insurance in a good company is now generally conceded to be the best method for a husband to provide his family against poverty in case of death. Such insurance cannot be taken in payment of any debt contracted by the person on whom the policy is issued, but must be paid to the person or persons named in the policy.

Curtis Bond now denies the statement which he made while an inmate of the Oregon penitentiary, that he was formerly a member of the California Legislature. Bond out of bondage is evidently filled with aspirations for a higher life and desires to renounce the devil and all his works.

Three cowboys were frozen to death in Northern New Mexico on September 27th. In California out-door laborers pursue their vocations comfortably in their shirt sleeves, and this temperature continues during nearly all the winter.

The matter of building a Hall of Records is one that the grand jury should investigate, and if in their opinion one is necessary they can recommend that one be erected.

The Republican leads all competitors in point of circulation.

THE NEWSPAPER AND THE ORGAN

A newspaper is a public journal which prints the news of the day without bias and for the central purpose of giving its readers correct information regarding passing events. The real newspaper does not exaggerate, suppress or color the news to please its friends or displease its enemies. It endeavors to print facts in its news columns, for that is what the reading public wants, and lets the consequences take care of themselves. The character of its news is not dictated from the business office nor influenced by the personal feelings of its writers and publisher. The newspaper rises above personal animosities, and while it valiantly defends the interests of the public as against the corrupt schemes of public plunderers and private scoundrels, it does so with a conscientious regard for truth and fairness.

The "organ," on the other hand, prints alleged news as it is dictated from its business department. People who fail to patronize it are on its black list, and those who do patronize it to the desired extent have thereby purchased immunity from criticism, regardless of what their conduct may be. If the "organ" is a political one it supports those aspirants for office who use the boodle argument, and will as readily knife a member of its own party should he refuse to be controlled by the said "organ."

The newspaper is an honorable institution, which earns the respect, good will and patronage of all good citizens.

The "organ" is degrading, contemptible, and dangerous to the welfare of the community in which it exists.

FORTUNATE FRESNO.

In yesterday's issue District Horticultural Commissioner Wheeler contributed quite an exhaustive opinion in regard to the vine disease of Southern California. It is a gloomy picture of the viticultural situation in that section, and it is to be hoped that the limit of the territory subject to the disease has now been reached. In all probability it has, quite or very nearly so. That the disease is the result of certain conditions of soil and climate, or is possible only where certain conditions exist, is unquestionably true. It is fortunate for the San Joaquin valley that her soil and climate are so radically different from those of the southern counties. It prevents the spread here of a number of fruit pests which flourish in the moist and warm atmosphere of the southern coast counties. In view of the destruction of vineyards in Southern California, eminent experts have recently examined the vineyards of this county, and no trace of that disease is found here. Dr. Harkness, the eminent San Francisco scientist, was the last to make an inspection. He, like every informed and responsible person who has examined our vineyards, pronounced them the healthiest he has ever seen. As the coming raisin-producing section of the world, Fresno and the San Joaquin Valley are to be congratulated on their immunity from this malady of the vine.

The Republican estimates the reduction in the raisin yield of Fresno on account of the storm at 50,000 boxes. This is less than was first reported.—Riverside Press.

The returns are not all in yet, but the above estimate is probably not far wrong.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

More Street Work Ordered and Contracts Let.

There was a full Board and a full lobby at the meeting of the City Trustees last night.

A communication from the Board of Education was filed, stating that John D. Gray had been appointed a member of the Board in place of George E. Church, resigned, and that the C-street school building and the K-street high school building had been accepted, and that the services of Commissioner Staten were thereafter dispensed with.

DAMAGES WANTED.

A claim for $150 damages, alleged to have been sustained by J. W. Scott, was referred to the Sewer Commissioner. Mr. Scott alleged that his orchard had been damaged by the workmen building the sewer. They had used scrapers instead of picks and shovels and thus destroyed his slope for irrigation, and likewise injured his trees in the sum stated.

A petition was received from J. D. Fiske asking permission to lay a four-inch waterpipe through the alley in the rear of his new building and across Mariposa street, through the alley to the rear of the Opera House. The application was referred to the Street Superintendent.

The City Marshal reported having collected $1285 for licenses during October.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

City Engineer Shepherd presented his report and estimates on a system of water supply for the city of Fresno. The report goes on to say that statistics show that water drawn from public water works in cities is from sixty to eighty gallons per capita per diem. This does not include water for irrigation, which would be no small factor in Fresno. The City Engineer regarded 100 gallons per capita per diem a reasonable allowance upon which to base an estimate for the water supply of 5,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. This would give an adequate supply for from 40,000 to 50,000 population, and should the population exceed that, the city would have abundant means of obtaining more water.

THE DAM SITE.

The most favorable location for a dam is about three miles above Fort Miller and a quarter of a mile above Fine Gold Creek. At that point the San Joaquin river is sixty feet above the city of Fresno.

The report suggested that an arched dam of ashlar masonry be built across the San Joaquin river to a height of 100 feet, causing a water head to Fresno of 100 feet, and the water could be conducted through 24-inch pipes. At the dam site the river is fifty feet wide, with a solid rocky bottom and gently sloping banks, being 350 feet apart at an elevation of 100 feet. There is an abundance of rock in the immediate vicinity of the dam site.

The following is the estimated cost: Dam, 100 feet high, $150,000; twenty-five miles of 24-inch steel pipe (laid), $100,000.

The cost of supplying 5,000,000 gallons of water every twenty-four hours by the well system is estimated as follows:

Five stations with at least ten wells at each station would be required.

Fifty wells at $1000, $50,000; machinery, $40,000; tanks and buildings, $30,000; five sites for water works, $12,500; expenses of fuel and ten engines (ordinary repairs) for one year, $75,000; total $207,500.

The report was filed.

DENNIS IS HIS NAME.

Dennis Hanley came up again for a license to conduct a liquor saloon at 831 G street, between Inyo and Mono streets. He presented a petition signed by eighteen residents of the locality, and he stated through G. G. Goucher, his attorney, that he had paid for a license to conduct the saloon business until January 1, 1890, and that, therefore, he was entitled to a permit. The application was laid over for one week.

The Chairman announced that the plans proposed by architects Bones and Crossman for the proposed new engine-house contemplated buildings that would cost from $7000 to $9000, amounts beyond the reach of the $6000 in the treasury available for the purposes of building.

Cole moved that the plans be rejected and that new plans were advertised for. The building should be provided with a hose tower and a bell tower above it. The Clerk was instructed to readvertise for plans to be presented to the Board November 18th.

A remonstrance was received from residents of O street against grading that street for the reason that that street was now comparatively level and was not much traveled. The remonstrance was placed on file.

Resolutions of intention to grade and sidewalk streets were read as follows: N, from Ventura to Stanislaus; Mariposa, from M to S; J street from San Joaquin north to the city limits; J, from Kern to Ventura; Kern, from H to L.

BIDS FOR STREET WORK.

Bids for grading streets were opened as follow:

Tuolumne street, from H to O: A. S. Hobson, $2149; H. W. Gray, $2850.

Stanislaus street, A. S. Hobson, $2575; H. W. Gray, $3370.

M street, from Fresno north to the city limits, A. S. Hobson, $2346; H. W. Gray, $2700.

Calaveras street, A. S. Hobson, $2295; H. W. Gray, $3200.

HOBSON'S CHOICE.

A. S. Hobson being the lowest bidder was awarded the contracts for the following named streets: Tuolumne, K, Stanislaus and M.

Gus Anderson was awarded the contract for grading I street.

The bids for Calaveras street were rejected, as the lowest was over $800 higher than the lowest bid for the same work last year.

THE FIRE ALARM.

F. C. Stover of San Francisco, representative of the Gamewell fire alarm system, addressed the Board and said that some of the gentlemen who had spoken to the Board at a previous meeting had represented that they could furnish the Gamewell system of fire alarm. They could not do so without conflicting with the Gamewell patents. They had taken up some of the expired contracts, but all that they could offer was a box. The Gamewell system, which he represented, offered a box and the latest improved indicators, etc. He had now a contract with the city of Sacramento to change the Richmond system into the Gamewell system, the Richmond system not having proved satisfactory. All the present boxes of the Gamewell system protected by patents are non-interfering. A boy was fined $5 in the Napa Police Court recently, he said, for sending a false alarm of fire, by throwing stones at the box used by one of the rival systems.

A DIFFERENCE.

Mr. Dexter, Superintendent of the Electric Light Works of Fresno, appeared to represent Paul Seiler of San Francisco, and contradicted some of the statements made by Mr. Stover. He contended that the Gamewell patents for the non-interference system had expired, and anybody could handle the Gamewell system.

Mr. Stover replied that Paul Seiler was trading on the expired patents of the Gamewell system.

The gentlemen were informed that the Board had prepared specifications on which they might bid. The matter was laid over for a week.

Clerk Dennett was authorized to employ an assistant temporarily at $2 50 per day until he can get over the stress of business caused by the rush of street work.

CITY BONDS SOLD.

Chairman Pedlar announced that unsold bonds of the city in the overflow fund and fire department fund, amounting to $8750, could be sold at par to H. Burrall of San Francisco, on the payment to W. H. Snow of a commission of 3 per cent.

THE INSURANCE STAKES.

Cole reported that he had demanded from the banks the $2000 wagered by the Provident and Mutual Life Insurance Companies, which wager had been declared forfeited to the city.

The City Attorney was requested to take steps to secure the money.

The election of a brand new policeman was laid over for one week. Adjourned.

Colonizing Vermont.

In Vermont there is a state commissioner whose duty it is to secure a desirable class of immigrants for this old New England commonwealth. In the twenty years preceding 1880, the population of of Vermont increased less than 9,000. Farms have been abandoned there by the thousand by the migration westward of the original Yankee families. The land commissioner makes the statement in a circular to the public that there are in the state at present 200,000 acres of farming lands that have been abandoned. They cannot be considered to be worn out, for lands all about them still afford a comfortable living to agriculturists. In consequence of this abandonment, what are claimed to be "good lands," have declined to $3 an acre. It is proposed to fix a uniform price of $5 an acre, and invite Swedes and other proper colonists to take up the deserted farms. In one neighborhood lands have already been secured which to colonize fifty families.

John Smith in Thirteen Languages.

In Latin he is Joannes Smithus; the Italian smoothes him off with Giovanni Smith; the Spaniards render him Juan Smithus; the Hollanders adopt him as Hans Schmidt; the French flatten him out as Jean Smeet; the Russian sneezes and barks as he says Ivan Smittowski. In China he is known as Jovan Shimmit; in Iceland as Johne Smithson; in Tuscaroras you forget all about Pocahontas and Powhatan when you hear them call Ton Qua Smittia. In Wales they speak of him as Jihon Schmidd; in Mexico he is Jantli F'Smitti; among the Greek ruins the guide speaks of him as Ion Smikton, and in Turkey he is utterly disguised as Voe Self.—Pittsburg Post.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is a peculiar medicine. It is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, and other well-known and valuable vegetable remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative power not possessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures where other preparations fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best blood purifier before the public. It eradicates every impurity, and cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, all Humors, Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite and builds up the system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has met peculiar and unparalled success at home. Such has become its popularity in Lowell, Mass., where it is made, that whole neighborhoods are taking it at the same time. Lowell druggists sell more of Hood's Sarsaparilla than of all other sarsaparillas or blood purifiers.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by Druggists, $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

The Fresno Republican

PUBLISHED EVERY
FRIDAY AFTERNOON
—BY—
Short & Shanklin.

TERMS:
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Six Months, " $1.5
Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1889.

From the Daily of Sunday.

Fulton G. Berry returned from a short business trip to San Francisco yesterday.

Mrs. G. W. Beall and children returned yesterday after an absence of several months in Oakland.

The members of the Board of Supervisors will meet in regular session tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The charge of battery preferred by J. B. Engler against Walter Lever was dismissed by Justice Hogue yesterday for lack of prosecution.

The Dallas and Jamieson street walkers deposited $250 bonds each with Justice of the Peace Wolcott yesterday for their appearance for trial next Wednesday.

County Clerk Williams yesterday turned over to County Treasurer Nelson $682.65 as fees collected by his office for the month of October.

The advertising patronage of THE REPUBLICAN stamps it as the leading paper, and its subscription list is conclusive proof if anything were needed to establish that fact.

Hartley Bros. of Cherry avenue, Central Colony, have some unusually large quinces on exhibition in the old Board of Trade rooms on the corner of Tulare and I streets.

Justice Hogue and his deputies were yesterday engaged in moving their headquarters from the r old quarters to their new office over the Bernhard & Monaghan brick on Mariposa street.

A. C. Roscoe and E. S. Valentine, agents of the Provident Savings Life Company, will have to-morrow morning on a business trip through all the towns in several of the counties south of Fresno. They will be absent a week or more.

Last evening the manager of the Occidental Watch Clubs delivered a gold watch to Emmett Ewing, the lucky member of the first club. This is the seventh watch delivered, and awardings are made weekly at the office, 1059 J street, where clubs are now forming.

We invariably buy all of our goods for cash, which enables us to sell you groceries and everything else lower than other houses. Louis Einstein & Co. n2tf

Bore for Gas.

Ex-Mayor W. C. White of Stockton, a member of the leading wholesale lumber firm of the city of windmills, is visiting Fresno to look after some city property in which he is interested. Mr. White reports the wood and coal dealers of Stockton as being in despair, because of the inroads that natural gas is making on their business.

Gas wells have been bored with success in all parts of the city and the gas is being supplied to families for heating and lighting. The cost to the consumer—say a small family— ranges from 30 cents to 90 cents a week.

"I have no doubt," added Mr. White, "that natural gas can be obtained in Fresno if the enterprising citizens bore deep enough."

Ex-Mayor White owns a gas well in Stockton that has a flow of 20,000 feet.

Reinforced.

The speaking force of the meetings nightly held at the Christian Church is frequently reinforced. On Thursday night Professor Coombs and Elder Webb were aided by Elders W. E. Hawkins of Kingsburg and Crider of Lake County. Last night W. H. Martin of Visalia came up and ably assisted. The attendance and interest were all that could be asked. To-night, after a discourse by Professor Coombs, the ordinance of Christian immersion will be administered. Services to-morrow at the usual hours, with a meeting of all, both young and old, interested in the organization of a young people's society of Christian endeavor at 5 P. M.

The Doctors Were Surprised.

The regular meeting of the Fresno Medical Society was held last night at the residence of Dr. Deardorff, and after the business of the meeting was over the doctors were agreeably surprised by the appearance of a delegation of ladies, who gave them a genuine surprise party.

Among those present were: Dr. and Mrs. S. M. Spoungle, Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Maupin, Dr. and Mrs. Reily, Dr. and Mrs. Dunn, Dr. and Mrs. Meux, Dr. and Mrs. Hayden, Dr. and Mrs. Brown of Madera, Dr. Rowel, Dr. Pedlar, Dr. Hopkins, Dr. Miller, Professor and Mrs. Banne.

Still Growing.

New benches have been made and placed in the building to accommodate the growing crowds that attend the revival at the Christian Church. Last night there were four additions to the membership after a sermon of great power by Professor Coombs. Two converts were also immersed. As the interest continues so good, the meeting will be continued beyond to-day. At 5 o'clock this afternoon a young people's society will be organized. Professor Coombs has consented, before leaving the city, to deliver one of his popular lectures, either "Shams," or "Strange Things and Funny People."

Team Caught.

Last evening between 6 and 7 o'clock a team hitched to a single buggy came tearing down Tulare street from the eastward, and ran into the barricade across that street at the intersection of J street. The team consisted of one black horse and one bay and a top buggy with a box of cigars on the seat. Both animals had halters on, with hitching straps and lines dragging on the ground. When they collided with the barricade they were caught by John Watkins, of the Kohler House. The owner of the team can recover his team by calling on the young man at the above address.

American Manufacture.

On the second page of to-day's REPUBLICAN appears an advertisement well worthy the enterprising dry goods house of W. McCallum & Co. It announces the arrival of a large assortment of the celebrated Broadhead dress goods from the well-known Broadhead Worsted Mills, Jamestown, N. Y. This will be interesting to the many Eastern ladies in this city and vicinity, who already know these goods, and to our population generally.

Help Swell the Display.

Do not forget that Monday will be the last day to bring in samples for the display in the new depot, prior to the assembling of the Fruit-Growers' Convention. Grain, fruit, vegetables, flowers, minerals and other productions of Fresno county will be thankfully received at the Board of Trade rooms, corner of I and Tulare streets.

More Exhibits Wanted.

The Board of Trade will meet at the office of Thomas E. Hughes at half past 7 o'clock to-night. The permanent exhibit of the Board of Trade in the new railroad passenger depot is being arranged, and persons having large fruits and vegetables are requested to add them to the collection.

SHOT IN THE LEG.

A Drunken Hoodlum Wounds an Inoffensive Citizen.

CONSTABLE BANTA'S PERIL.

The Shooter Resists Arrest and Presents a Cocked Pistol at the Officer's Breast.

From the Daily of Sunday.

"Bang!"

It was the crack of a pistol in Chinatown last night at about 9 o'clock.

W. Ray was drunk. Hence the pistol shot. He is a brick-mason, and has been working for Joe Spinney. Last night he visited the disreputable quarter, and when he met J. A. Hall, who was a total stranger to him, he announced that he proposed to run that portion of Fresno City, and that Hall would be his first victim, saying which he drew his pistol and aimed it at Hall.

HALL RAN.

Hall struck Ray on the wrist and knocked down the muzzle of the weapon and the ball entered the ground. Being unarmed he profited by the episode and took to his heels.

After running to what he believed to be a safe distance, he turned to see whether or not Ray was following him, and as he did so the revolver was fired again, and the bullet struck him a little below the left thigh, going clean through his leg.

Deputy Constables Ike Banta and Hance, attracted by the shots, arrived on the ground in time to prevent the commission of a murder.

Ray was brandishing his revolver and threatening to make a pepper-box out of Hall or any other man, and when Banta took hold of him and put him under arrest, Ray cocked his revolver and would have shot the officer had not the latter suddenly wrested it from his grasp.

A charge of assault with intent to commit murder was entered on the jail register against the prisoner.

Hall is a sober, industrious man, and works in the Novelty Iron Works. His wound, which is not serious, was attended to by Dr. Yancey.

THE CRAZY SOCIAL.

One of the Most Successful Entertainments of the Season.

The Crazy Social given by the ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Church South at Nichols Hall last evening could scarcely have attracted a larger audience had the city been billed for six months announcing its approach. The large hall was literally packed, and even standing room was at a premium.

Everyone, however, wore a smile, and the only evidences of craziness were the large quilts made of patchwork that hung on the side and front walls.

The following short program of exercises was highly enjoyed:

Opening chorus, "Lunatics," by choir; recitation, "Death of the Flowers," Miss Kittie Caldwell; duet, "Hear Me Norma," Mrs. T. J. Kirk, Miss M. Foin; vocal solo, Mrs. H. E. Wright; tableau, "The Three Graces," Misses Grace McVey, Grace Elliott, Grace Hills; trio, "Three Little Maids Are We," Mesdames Thayer, Beckwith and Caldwell.

Notwithstanding that the exercises were of unusual interest the last number on the program called forth loud applause and the ladies were the recipients of warm congratulations. An hour or more followed in social conversation, during which time refreshments of cake, ice cream, etc , were served, and one of the most successful socials given thus far this season was brought to a close.

NOT ALWAYS THUS.

A Well Spoken Gentleman Who Lodged Outside.

"Believe me, your Honor, on the word of a gentleman and a scholar that I have not always slept in that humble receptacle which is known in the vernacular as a dry goods box," said C. M. Cunningham to Recorder Prince yesterday morning.

"I was—ahem—temporarily embarrassed financially, an expected remittance having failed to arrive from the East, and I was therefore destitute of the wherewithal—the lucre—so to speak, with which to secure entertainment at a respectable hotel, and I was obliged—very unwillingly, your Honor to accept of the mute hospitality of the disused receptacle for textile fabrics on the European plan."

Detective Smith held up his good fat right hand and swore in terse Saxon that he had fished Cunningham out of a dry goods box in an alley in the rear of The Hughes hotel.

The Recorder extended to Mr. Cunningham the hospitality of the County Jail for the next twenty days on the American plan.

ROSSI-BRUTSCH.

Charles Rossi of the Barton Vineyard Is a Happy Man.

In the parlors in the second story of Ferera's new restaurant, on Mariposa street, at 8 o'clock last evening Recorder Prince united in marriage Charles Rossi with Miss Lena Brutsch. Miss Annie Smith acted as bridesmaid and William Brutsch, a brother of the bride, as best man. There were also present Miss Christina Shaklin, Peter Majetly, Peter Laboretta, Antonio Baccarini, Frank Borello, T. L. Smith, Louis P. Messing and W. D. Bresee.

Following the ceremony the guests were invited into an adjoining room, tastefully decorated with fragrant flowers, where an elegant wedding supper prepared for them was in waiting. On the center of the table was a three-story wedding cake, surmounted by a harp, from the top of which was suspended a wreath of orange blossoms.

Mr. Rossi has for some years past had charge of the wine-making department at the Barton vineyard, and by economical habits and judicious investments has obtained enough of this world's goods to insure his and Mrs. Rossi's pilgrimage through life pleasant and successful.

LELAND STANFORD SLIGHTED.

An Act of Discourtesy Which Sent a Man to Jail for Ten Days.

"Dey may chirp as dey may choose agin der railroad cump'ny, but I'd like ter know where us tramps ud be 'fit wasn't fur der brakebeams and der box cars," said Frank Bams, an uncommercial traveler, as he crawled into a box car near the railroad depot last Friday night.

"Stanford and der railroad copperation is der friend of der poor. Many a projigal kid when he gets homesick agin and dead broke and pines fur a square meal of corn beef and cabbage and biled turnips and punkin pie wid no flies on it is fetched back free of charge on the brake beam wid stop over at way stations.

"And den, when a feller wants ter take in der country and inquire about der price of land he doesn't need ter stop at a tony hotel at four cases and six bits a day, but he jist crawls inter a box car, wraps his gunny-sack around him and lays down ter pleasant dreams."

"Not this evening," remarked Deputy Constable Fraser, "you'll sleep in the jail to-night where you won't risk taking cold," and the officer caught him by the collar and put him to bed in the brick caravansary behind the court house.

On the next morning, which happened to be yesterday, Mr. Bams acknowledged to Justice of the Peace Hogue that he had pre-empted the box car without first having obtained permission of Leland Stanford, C. P. Huntington and the rest of the railroad officials.

For this act of discourtesy Mr. Bams was sent to the dungeon for ten days.

CALIFORNIA WINE.

How It Is Received and Sold in New York.

A great ship casts anchor in the East river, near the foot of Grand street, and unloads a cargo of California wines every month. There are eighteen ships engaged in this trade, and each brings at every trip from four to nine thousand barrels of wine, besides copper ore, logwood and the canned products of the Pacific coast. Each cargo is worth from $250,000 to $400,000. In all about fifteen thousand barrels of California wines are brought to this port by sea every month. Some of it is re-shipped to Europe, some is distributed to various other cities in the East, but the greater part is consumed in and about New York. The whole 15,000 barrels contain about 750,000 gallons of wine. The trip from California is made around Cape Horn in from ninety to one hundred and ten days. A week is occupied in loading at the California port and from eight to twenty days in unloading here.

HOW THE SELLING IS DONE.

Here is the way the selling is done: When a ship laden with wine comes in, the dealers come down to the wharf and bargain for the quantity they desire. Of course, the wine reaches the wharf shaken up and cloudy, but nevertheless there is a vast deal of tasting on the part of purchasers. The seller has a bung-starter, a thin wooden mallet with an elastic wooden handle. With this he hammers quickly on each side of the bung, and presently out it pops. A glass tube inclosed in metal is then dipped into the barrel, and a small quantity of the wine is taken out for tasting, or "sampling."

When the wine is sold the wholesaler has the privilege of keeping it a week at the wharf and reselling it there to the retailers. Much of it never leaves the wharf until it is carted off to the cellar of the last-named dealer. Thus two sales take place at the ship's side, and two profits are made after it reaches this city and before it is ready to be sold to consumers. Of course, the third profit comes in when the retailer sells it, and those who think they get cheap California claret at 60 and 75 cents a gallon would be a little shocked to know for how much less it is sold in bulk. In rare instances, clubs and other large consumers buy at first hand from the agents of the great wine houses, but this practice is not liked by the wholesalers.

THE DEMAND INCREASING.

This year the wine crop of California is smaller than it has been for a long time, and dealers report the price of wine as rising, though this year's crop will not be in market before 1891, and part of it perhaps not until '92, '93 or '94. Last year and the year before the wine crop was enormous, and prices fell. This year it has been found profitable to turn the grapes into raisins.

Meanwhile the demand for California wines here and abroad constantly grows, and the dealers say that the quality of the wine is improving. The consumers in New York are hotels, the French table d'hotes and many private persons who have not learned to despise native products and have not been rich enough to acquire a taste for costly foreign wines.—New York Star.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Arrangements Being Made for the Horticultural Convention.

At the meeting of the Board of Trade last evening there were present Thomas E. Hughes and Secretary A. D. Smith. These members waited for half an hour or more for the appearance of other interested members, who failed to materialize, and on motion the meeting was unanimously adjourned. Mr. Hughes manifested surprise at the indifference displayed by some of the members, and especially those upon whom matters of much importance devolve for the success of the State Horticultural Convention, which convenes in this city next Tuesday morning. He, like the Secretary, was almost disgusted. The latter asked that the names of those who compose the Committee on Reception, Decoration and Entertainment be published, as many of the members were unaware of the position they occupied toward the convention and of the duties expected of them. The following is the list:

F. G. Berry, D. W. Lewis, W. M. Williams, Robert Barton, J. W. Conger, T. C. White, F. H. Ball, A. Hall, A. B. Butler, H. Sherwood, Louis Einstein, W. T. Riggs, S. S. Wright, William Forsyth, F. M. Chittenden, J. T. Goodman, B. R. Woodworth, H. C. Eggers, J. W. Short, M. J. Church, Lewis Leach, Dr. Maupin, Alex. Gordon, C. H. Norris, Theo. W. Borchers, D. J. McDonald, J. P. Vincent, F. Dusy, J. M. Martin, Wm. Helm, S. N. Freeman, M. Theo. Kearney, J. E. Brown, W. W. Phillips, C. W. DeLong, Thomas Yost, C. L. Walter, H. D. Colson, T. J. Kirk, W. H. Chance and R. B. Johnson.

On these members, those who have been selected on account of their prominence in horticultural and agricultural affairs, depends much of the forthcoming convention. They will be responsible for the reception, the decorations and the entertainment. The first will be, comparatively, an easy duty to perform; the second is what is lacking. Not the first thing toward decorating any of the streets, buildings or even the opera-house in which they are to assemble, has been begun, and the committee were named no less than one month ago. It is quite apparent that nothing will be done toward adorning the streets or buildings as a mark of greeting one of the most important and learned body of men that ever assembled from abroad within the city for the general welfare of the public was about to be convoked, and inasmuch as this is true, the least that can be expected of them is a fitting, proper, and what is rightfully expected, a respectable decoration of the opera-house. Palm leaves, pampas grass, evergreens, ivy, flowers and every sprig of gladness that nature has shot up from the earth to charm the eye and perfume the air will be heartily accepted and expected. This duty the committee cannot afford to overlook; it is important; it is the least that they can do, and the time in which they have to make the matter a success is yet ample. Look to it, and that at once, and a start will make the other duty of entertainment easy to fulfill.

Battered a Chinaman.

Ester Norman, a young colored man, got into a dispute with Sam Yet In Chinatown yesterday and settled the matter by battering the heathen. The Chinaman settled Mr. Norman by having him arrested. Justice Hogue will pass upon the case to-day.

"GET THEE A WIFE."

Advice to Young Men by Mrs. Stevens.

TEMPTATIONS OF LONELINESS.

Amusing Anecdote of a Guileless Youth Who Asked His Pa for a Fair and Blooming Devil.

From the Daily of Sunday.

"O! those vile cigarettes! I was passing by a cigar store the other day," said Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens in the Baptist Church last night, "and I saw a young man coming out with a package of cigarettes in his hand.

"Poor, puny, little boy. He had a skinny neck and he looked as if he would soon dry up and blow away. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Oakland had some cigarettes analyzed, and what do you think they found?

"Opium!

"Yes, young men, half of the cigarettes used to-day are made of opium and bad tobacco. No wonder that young men have an appetite for drink, and that they wind up by becoming frequenters of opium dens."

The speaker urged more social mingling of the sexes. "The Young Men's Christian Association would be better," she added, "if the young men and the young women associated more together."

A PUNGENT ANECDOTE.

Mrs. Stevens related an anecdote about an educated man in France who labored under the strange hallucination that his wife had been untrue to him, and this so soured his disposition that he lost all confidence in the gentler sex, and vowed that his infant son should never fall a prey to the wiles of woman's eyes. So he took the boy to a lonely forest and educated him, taking care, however, that he never should look upon a woman, and never allowing a book that mentioned the hated half of the human race to get into the boy's hands.

When his son reached the age of eighteen years the father took him to visit a famous museum in Paris, and on the way he contrived that his son should not catch sight of a single daughter of Eve. When they had almost finished their inspection of the museum three young ladies of ravishing beauty entered the room. The unsophisticated youth watched these girls with all his eyes and the father in great alarm hurried the boy away telling him, in reply to his questions, that the apparently beautiful beings that he saw were only devils seeking whom they might devour.

"PA, I WANT ONE."

Father and son returned to the solitude of the forest, but the boy seemed a different being. He sighed continually, lost his appetite, and could not sleep. He began to grow thin and lost all interest in his studies, and his father asked him one day, "What is the matter, my son? What can I do for you to dispel this melancholy?"

"O! Father," responded the boy, "go back to the city and bring me one of those devils."

"I am a strong advocate of early marriages," continued Mrs. Stevens. "Young men should form the home relations early in life, because it is the only true relation for humanity; it is not good for man to be alone." [Applause by the young ladies.]

The fact that so many young men have no homes is one of the great factors in the saloon evil. They dislike to sit in a lonely room at night, when they can find light, warmth, music, company and pleasure in the saloons.

A BACHELOR STATE.

"There is no country in this world to-day where there are so many bachelors as in California. I have therefore come to the conclusion that the saloons have made all the old bachelors, because these men have not been able to save enough money to make themselves homes—all their surplus earnings have gone into the saloons."

She told of a rich lumberman in Mendocino county, who determined to drive away a saloon in his neighborhood. He found that it was supported almost exclusively by the unmarried men in his employ, and that the married men went home every night to their wives and found more employment there than the saloon could offer.

"I'll have that saloon closed up inside of three months," he said, and he was as good as his word, for he gave the preference in enjoyment to married men and he induced the unmarried men to change their state and make homes for themselves. The patronage of the saloon was thus stopped, and it no longer curses that lumber camp with its presence.

A BAD PLACE FOR BOYS.

"When I see these Eastern boys coming here far from their homes where they have been well taken care of, I feel like sending them home again, if I could, because of the prevalence of the drinking habit in California and the many temptations that are spread before them.

"I was talking in the hotel to-day with a gentleman, one of your Supervisors, and he told me that he was opposed to granting any more liquor licenses, but the law required that if the petition was properly drawn up and signed there was no discretion, and the license must be granted. He introduced me to a very nice young lady—a lady of excellent education and refined manners, and she said: 'California is a wine drinking state. My father drinks and it doesn't hurt him. He doesn't even drink enough.' What do you think of that for a respectable young lady who is highly accomplished and who does beautiful Kensington work and all that sort of thing?"

The speaker suggested as an offset to the attractions of the drinking places the establishment by the Women's Christian Temperance Union of reading-rooms and coffee-houses. She also had a good word for woman suffrage.

"The American eagle is flopping around on one wing. Things are managed all wrong in this country, and the men ought to be allowed to do all the voting. I would like to ask these pastors what their churches would be if their congregations were composed of men only. I don't think they would enjoy it at all. I think a man should be something more than sober."

Mrs Stevens closed with an earnest appeal for a liberal collection, and was followed by Rev. Dr. DeWitt in a felicitous speech.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

Shall County Bonds Be Voted for Their Improvements?

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: In your weekly issue of November 1st I notice a call issued by the Board of Supervisors for a special election to be held in all the voting precincts of Fresno county on Saturday, November 3, 1889, for the purpose of voting on the proposition of issuing Fresno county bonds for $100,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent, and payable within twenty years, for the purpose of raising money for building and grading the public highways of Fresno county.

I believe there is already some $80,000 of outstanding bonds, issued for a like purpose, some few years ago, and the interest on those bonds helps make up the large tax which is felt as a heavy burden at the present time.

If I correctly understand the situation, at a late meeting of our County Board of Supervisors, when the tax levey of the present year was made, the large sum of $50,000 was levied upon the property of Fresno county, which must be collected in cash the present winter, to be expended on the county roads; this in addition to the fall tax.

Under these circumstances is it not wise for us small *farmers, in the colonies,* to consider well and carefully whether it is prudent in us to vote to place this additional mortgage upon our homes? I do not beiive our private interests will be promoted by voting in favor of issuing the $100,000 in bonds; and taking a broader view, I do not think the public interests of Fresno county at the present time demand or warrant the voting of $100,000 additional to her present indebtness for the purpose named.

JOHN S. DORE

WEST PARK, November 2, 1889.

"LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY."

Preparations for the Production Next Monday.

The sale of seats for the performance to-morrow evening of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" is now progessing at Riggs' store. Manager Charley Riggs is doing everything possible to make this the grandest affair ever known in the dramatic line in Fresno. The company will arrive here early to-morrow morning from Santa Barbara.

The Los Angeles Tribune has the following to say about this charming play: "To-night 'Little Lord Fauntleroy' returns. God bless him, he will be welcome, for the little fellow grew into our hearts when here before, and we should have been loth never to have seen him again. His manly little airs and graces, which melt the crust of hauteur and irascibility, and enslave the affections of his grandfather of the play, grasps and securely hold the heartstrings of us who watch, and listen, at the same time. For i, is our heart and not our reason which the little fellow finds, for were it not our well of life, we should remember that this is a play, and as a piece of dramatic construction in no wise remarkable, and even very faulty.

"But reason stands but little chance for its side when the heart speaks, and we cannot see this lovely little story lived before it, as it were, without our sympathies speeding their way to the front, and feeling the better and the nobler for the experience. There may be, there are those who say 'bosh' and exclaim 'clap-trap' and grunt 'fiddlesticks,' but if they would only turn about, and look at themselves squarely, they would find they were shut up in a shell harder than that which encloses the old Earl of the play. 'Little Lord Fauntleroy' may be a mother's and a children's play, but it also teaches a lesson 'he who runs, may reap.'"

C. B. Mudge, the programmer, for the house, is getting up for the occasion some handsome satin souvenir programs which will be presented to the ladies in the audience.

Another Complaint.

"What is the matter with the postal service that letters, cards and packages can lie in the Fresno postoffice for weeks at a time without being delivered?" said an old and angry citizen yesterday. "Here I have letter a postmarked October 20th, and notwithstanding I have called for it before, I received it only to-day. And more than that here is a postal card postmarked Fresno, October 26th, and I got it only to-day, notwithstanding that I called for it as early as last Thursday."

The speaker was H. E. Chamberlin, who has resided in Fresno for several years past, and who was greatly disappointed at not receiving the letter before, and especially on account of their importance.

"This is not all," continued the speaker. "I know of a package that laid in that office for weeks before it was delivered, and the lady called for it nearly every day."

A Chinese Riot.

Several meek and lowly Chinese had a dispute yesterday over the payment of a gambling debt, and they, in accordance with the simple and touching Oriental custom, referred the matter to arbitration then and there. Each man appointed himself a committee of one on revolvers and bowie-knifes, and the memory of Donnybrook Fair hid its head in envy.

When Deputy Constable Banta arrived on the scene he found that Pong Ah Wong had been seriously injured by being beaten on the head with a revolver and by being stabbed in several places. His assailant, Ah Wong, was arrested.

Those Insurance Stakes.

City Trustee Cole yesterday demanded of President Einstein, of the Bank of Central California, the $1000 deposited by the Mutual Life Insurance Company's agent, which deposit had been declared payable to the city by the Committee on Arbitration. Mr. Einstein replied that the agents were willing to surrender the money if the Provident Insurance people would also turn over to the city the $1000 deposited by them in the Farmers' Bank.

W. W. Phillips, of the Farmers' Bank, said that he would turn over the $1000 to the city if the city would indemnify the bank against loss.

The Temperance Work.

The Young Women's Christian Temperance Union met at the First Baptist Church yesterday at 3 P. M., and were organized by Mrs. E. R. Colwell, with the following officers: Miss Ida Tripp, President; Miss Chalmers, Vice President; Mrs. Carmye Potts, Recording Secretary; Miss Frances Robinson, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Lizzie Webb, Treasurer. There will be a meeting to-morrow at 3 P. M. at the residence of Mrs. E. E. Dusenbury, 1325 North K street. All honorary members are invited.

Y. M. C. A. Anniversary.

All the churches will be represented at the anniversary entertainment of the Young Men's Christian Association this evening at their hall on I street. Addresses will be made by Revs. DeWitt, Phelps and Chaddock. The orchestra will be led by Professor Poole. A pleasing feature will be the singing by Mr. Clark, who will also sing in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, when there will be a service of song. The public are invited.

Williams Discharged.

D. T. Williams, the sewing machine agent who was arrested at the instance of Mrs. Boatwright on a charge of felonious assault, was discharged from custody yesterday by Recorder Prince, on the ground that the testimony was insufficient to warrant his being held to answer to th[illegible]

Written for THE REPUBLICAN.]

NONE ARE SATISFIED.

These are the complaints of the young and the old:
The sun is too hot, or the weather too cold.
The ground is so dry that the crops will not sprout,
The rain falls so freely they'll all be drowned out.
You find it the truth, if you ever have tried,
There's no one on earth who is quite satisfied.

The husband will tell you his wife is too proud;
The wife thinks her husband too boisterous and loud.
The parents complain of their children's wild pranks;
The children declare both their parents are cranks.
You find it the truth, if you ever have tried,
There's no one on earth who is quite satisfied.

The poverty-stricken deplore their hard fate,
The wealthy their burdens and troubles relate,
The young on the future their eager eyes cast,
The aged regret that their childhood is past.
You find it the truth, if you ever have tried,
There's no one on earth who is quite satisfied.

The maiden asserts that her beau is "so cold,"
While he says that his girl is too modest, or bold,
The farmer is praying that prices be high,
Consumers aver, if they are, they'll not buy,
You find it the truth, if you ever have tried,
There's no one on earth who is quite satisfied.

I have searched the whole world for a satisfied man,
But never have found him—pray tell me who can—
In joy or in sorrow, in pleasure or pain,
The search has been fruitless, and barren, and vain,
And the query arises—which you may decide—
When to heaven we get will we be satisfied?
—EDGAR THORNE.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, COUNTY OF Fresno, State of California.

E. C. Van Buren, plaintiff, vs. F. C. Wehmeyer and E. F. Johnson, defendants.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Fresno, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County.

The people of the State of California send greeting to F. C. Wehmeyer and E. F. Johnson, defendants:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Superior Court, in and for the County of Fresno, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the day of service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to recover the sum of twelve hundred and thirty nine and 75-100 dollars, alleged to be due said plaintiff from said defendants for work and labor rendered and performed by said plaintiff, and for work and labor rendered and performed by other and divers persons for said defendants, which were duly assigned to this plaintiff for value, and which are alleged to be laborers' liens. For further particulars defendants are referred to the complaint on file in said action, a copy of which is attached hereto.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve hundred and thirty-nine and 75-100 dollars, and costs of suit.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court, in and for the County of Fresno, State of California, this 24th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

[SEAL.] A. C. WILLIAMS, Clerk.
By L. R. WILLIAMS, Deputy Clerk.
SAYLES & COLDWELL, W. D. GRADY and S. R. HART, Plaintiffs' Attorneys au31w2m

Order of Adjudication of Insolvency.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Fresno, State of California.

In the matter of J. Bancroft, an insolvent debtor.

J. Bancroft having filed in this Court his petition, schedule and inventory in insolvency, from which it appears that he is an insolvent debtor, the said J. Bancroft is hereby declared to be insolvent. The Sheriff of the county of Fresno is hereby directed to take possession of all the estate, real and personal, of the said J. Bancroft, insolvent debtor, except such as may be by law exempt from execution, and of all his deeds, vouchers, books of account and papers, and to keep the same safely until the appointment of an assignee of his estate. All persons are forbidden to pay any debts to the said insolvent, or to deliver any property belonging to such insolvent to him or to any person, firm, corporation or association for his use; and the said debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property until the further order of this Court, except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered that all the creditors of said debtor be and appear before the Honorable M. K. Harris, Judge of the Superior Court of the county of Fresno, in open court, at the courtroom of said Court, in the county of Fresno, on the 2d day of November, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of the estate of said debtor.

It is further ordered that the order be published in the FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN, a newspaper of general circulation, published in the county of Fresno, as often as the said paper is published before the said day set for the meeting of creditors.

And it is further ordered, that, in the meantime, all proceedings against the said insolvent be stayed.

M. K. HARRIS,
Judge of the Superior Court.
Dated Sept. 21, 1889. wse27td

COOPER'S
SHEEP DIPPING POWDER.

The Best and Most Effective Cure for SCAB ever introduced.

Used With Cold Water.

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HORSES FOR SALE

All young, gentle and splendid to work and drive.

Also FRESH COWS for sale.

Three miles north of Wildflower, five miles south of Fowler and five miles west of Selma.

A. A. WEBBER.
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The Public will always find at this Market the Choicest
Beef, Pork and Mutton
—AND—
Domestic and Imported Sausages, Ham, Bacon, Lard and Spiced Meats,
And Everything usually kept in a First-Class Market.

We solicit a share of the public patronage and shall endeavor to merit the same by a strict attention to business. jeltt

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Country practice given prompt attention. Office opp. Grand Central Hotel.

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Office in Bradley block, opposite Postoffice. I guarantee as good work as the profession affords. 25tf

Dr. W. H. LOOMIS,
HOMŒOPATHIST.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children a Specialty.
OFFICE: West side of Mariposa street, near K. Residence: Inman street, one block north of corner Tuolumne and Q streets. Office hours: 9 A. M. to 10 A. M.; 3 to 5, 7 to 8 P. M. At residence until 9 A. M.; 12:30 to 1:30, 6 to 7 P. M. Sundays at office 1 to 2 P. M. Calls promptly attended in city and country, day or night. wse6tf

DR. J. H. HUGHES,
1820 Mariposa St., Fresno.
MAKES A SPECIALTY OF CHRONIC DISeases. Treats successfully Catarrh, Scrofula and all blood and skin diseases. Diseases of the liver, kidneys, rectum and of the genito-urinary organs, including the special diseases of women, and all other private complaints. Charges moderate. Can be consulted by mail. Can be und in office at all times, day or night, when t otherwise engaged. wse13tf

CHISHOLM & JONES,
Clothiers.

The increasing popularity and demand for our styles and make of Clothing demonstrates the intelligent appreciation of their merits. They are nowhere slighted, but are as near perfect as skill, material, patient care and the most improved machinery can make them. Employing the best mechanics money can induce, our friends can rely that their excellency and high standard will be fully maintained, regardless of cost.

INTEGRITY
Is the Vital Spark of
Commercial -:- Life!

At our counters the rich can buy as low as the poor, and the child as safely as the adult.

ANOTHER MARKED FEATURE OF THIS HOUSE
....IS ITS....
IRON RULE
....OF....
Cash Before Delivery Every Time.

To make the most of a sale to get all the profit possible out of a patron, and charge it—is not our mode of doing business. We listen to no music save the metallic ring of the

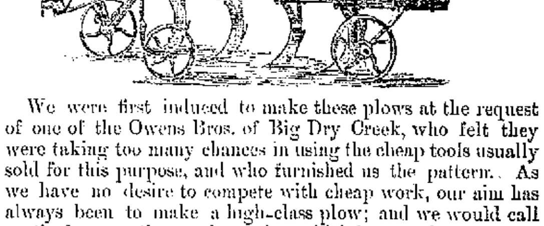
Almighty Dollar!

And it is on this basis alone we can expect to offer any inducements to cash trade.

OUR STOCK OF
MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING,
Straw and Felt Hats,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Etc.,
IS VERY COMPLETE,

Together with the largest and best assorted line of Foreign and Domestic Cloths, which we make up to order in elegance that cannot be surpassed on the coast.

The Porteous Gang Plow.



We were first induced to make these plows at the request of one of the Owens Bros. of Big Dry Creek, who felt they were taking too many chances in using the cheap tools usually sold for this purpose, and who furnished us the pattern. As we have no desire to compete with cheap work, our aim has always been to make a high-class plow; and we would call particular attention to the seeder, which has gaspipe roller, so that the box may be filled with grain without danger of choking, which so frequently happens with the wood roller. This pipe is fitted with adjustable agitators of our own pattern, and as the seeder holes are gauged to the hundredth part of an inch, they will sow exactly the same quantity of grain.

We use all high wheels, and our brake has stood the test of years.

For prices of the various sizes inquire at the shops.

Plow Extras and Foundry Work of all kinds.

For weedy land try the BECKWITH ROLLER DRILL which positively will not clog, and is the most durable drill in the *market.* Price reduced this year.

Fresno Agricultural Works.
d25wtf

Fresno Milling Co.'s Warehouse
NOW OPEN AND READY FOR THE
Free Storage of all Good Milling Wheat.

GRAIN STORED WITH US CAN BE INSURED AND MONEY SEcured on our warehouse receipts and a market guaranteed for all wheat stored with us.

Farmers Will Do Well to Bear These Facts in Mind.

Extra Superfine Flour, Pearled Corn Meal, Graham Flour and Grists of all kinds manufactured and for sale. Ours is the only Mill in the State manufacturing Meals by the Roller Process. GRISTWORK attended to promptly.

FRESNO MILLING COMPANY.
ju23tfw

THE CURTIS FRUIT COMPANY
—OF—
Oleander, Washington Colony,
Will Do a General
Fruit and Raisin Packing Business
THE COMING SEASON.
CASH PAID FOR FRUIT AND RAISINS.
au6wtf

FOWLER FRUIT AND RAISIN
Packing Company,
FOWLER, FRESNO COUNTY, CAL.,
....WILL DO A....
General Raisin Packing Business
THIS SEASON.
Highest Cash Price paid for Raisins in the Sweat Box.
C. H. NORRIS, Pres. C. M. EDMONDS, Sec.
jy12wtf

The Fresno Republican

ISSUED

EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON

—BY—

J. W. SHORT. J. W. SHANKLIN.

Editors and Publishers.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1889.

IT TICKED TOO LOUDLY.

A Watch That Called a Thief to It From Afar.

Tick, tick; tick, tick.

It sounded clearly and sharply with a merry click as if it was suppressing a laugh.

A hungry-looking man was passing by the Postoffice at the time, and as the ticking reached his ears he halted, smiled, and placed himself in a listening attitude. The stranger's knees and elbows were smooth and greasy, as if he had spent the greater part of time in a devotional posture.

HE WAS SORELY TEMPTED.

Tick, tick; tick, tick, again came the sounds merrily.

The gaunt stranger's face brightened and he walked along J street towards Mariposa. At each step he took the ticking assured him that he was on the right trail. He turned down Mariposa street toward the Bernard-Monahan building, and as he neared the place the ticking grew louder.

Into the alley he turned and sidled up to a barrel that was standing in that thoroughfare.

THE DEED IS DONE.

One cautious glance around, and the thief seeing that the coast was clear, dipped his arm into the barrel and fished out of it a well-worn vest and tucked it under his coat.

He went around the corner, on I street, and stepped into a sheltering doorway. He took out of the pocket of the vest a large Waterbury watch and a ten-cent piece. Then he threw the vest down in the doorway, and thrusting the watch into his pocket, made rapid strides for Chinatown.

THE LOSS DISCOVERED.

Half an hour later Clement Ausherman, a stonecutter, engaged in laying the granite curbing in front of the Bernard-Monahan building, went to the barrel to see what time it was.

His vest and watch were gone.

Gone on tick, as it were, without a cent cash payment.

The police listened all over Chinatown for two hours last night, but they failed to hear any clue to the thief.

He evidently took passage on a brakebeam, where the noise of the rattling wheels would drown the tell-tale ticking of his prize.

SWELLING HIS RECORD.

The Prey of a Policeman Snatched Out of His Hands.

It was late in the night. The lights from the fan tan gambling houses in Chinatown gleamed across a dreary waste of railroad reservation, part of which is now being used as a public duck pond. Front street was lonely. The last bum had crawled into the sheltering shade of the box-cars, and the only rays of light that illuminated the sidewalk came from the open door of the office of the Ogle House.

In a chair in front of the office sat a man in the garb of a laborer, and fast asleep. He had been drinking beer, the nectar of the poor, and the subtle aroma of the hops had steeped his soul in slumber.

THE HAWKSHAW APPEARS.

A man dressed in blue and wearing a silver star on his left breast turned the corner and saw the sleeper.

"Aha!" he exclaimed, "a chance to swell my record. 'Tis as I suspected: his breath smells of beer. Here, you lubber, wake up and come along with me."

"Whashermazzer? Hickoo schmells beer? Yerliar an' ikenlickyer."

The policeman seized the drunk by the collar and shook him on his feet. At this juncture the clerk of the hotel came out and pleaded for immunity on behalf of the drunk. He explained that the stupefied man was a hard-working and honest laborer of a quiet disposition, and that he had already paid for the rent of his room in advance.

HATED TO LET HIM GO.

"I hate ter let him go," said the officer, "because here's the fust of the month coming along in a day or two, and I want a dozen drunks or so ter swell my record."

The clerk took the inebriate to his room, while the officer passed on his way, regretfully gazing at the cold, cruel stars.

DETECTIVE SMITH.

He Holds the Pennant for October as the Boss Arrester.

The following record of the arrests made by each officer in the employ of the city during the month of October is taken from Recorder Prince's docket.

The arrests made by each officer are all entered, regardless of the disposition of the cases. Of the regular police force, which consists of Detective Smith and Officers Walton and Zener, Smith leads with fifteen arrests, twelve of which resulted in convictions and three in acquittals.

Zener comes next with twelve arrests; eight of these proved to be good cases, while four were dismissed.

Walton made eight arrests, and out of that number scored seven convictions. Although he did not make as many arrests in October as he did in some months previous, he deserves especial mention for making two of the most important, a quality that requires tact and ability.

City Marshal Barker scored one arrest, and the prisoner was convicted.

Of the policemen who were appointed for October, and more especially to guard the city during the Fair, John Dennis leads the van with three arrests; two convictions, one acquittal. Bright Gillespie—one arrest, one conviction. W. D. Creighton—one arrest, one acquittal. Special Officer J. E. Ragsdale—two arrests, two convictions.

BASE METAL JEWELRY.

Davison the Ring Swindler Escapes From the Law.

William Davison, the counterfeit gold ring operator, who was shot at by Officer Walton a few days ago, while trying to escape arrest, was discharged from custody yesterday by Recorder Prince.

The vigilant officer discovered Davison endeavoring to sell a ring on the street to a man for a dollar. When Walton stopped to question him the fellow took to his heels and the officer fired a shot after him to bring him to a standstill. Only one ring was found in his possession and he was locked up on suspicion. In the meantime a letter was sent to Chief Police Crowley of San Francisco containing a description of Davison, whose appearance tallied with that of a crook "wanted" by the San Francisco police.

A reply was sent stating that the matter would be investigated, and after some delay another letter was sent to the police authorities of the metropolis, but no attention was paid to it, and the Recorder could not hold Davison any longer.

The ring found on him was marked "18 K" (18 karats) on the inside, and was made of lead washed over very thinly with gold.

SMALL FRUITS.

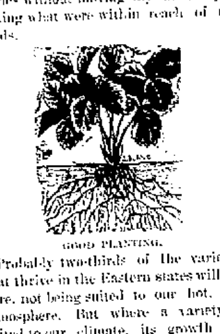
Valuable Suggestions on Berry Culture in Fresno.

SELECTING THE VARIETIES.

The Most Approved Methods Recommended for Planting and Growing Them.

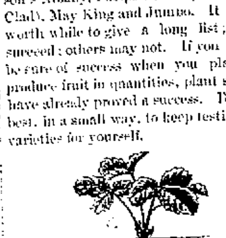
From Daily of Saturday.

I have had best success with strawberries by plowing the ground into ridges about three feet apart, with deep intervening furrows. Plant the vines a foot apart along the top of the ridges. Fill the furrows with stable manure and straw, rounding it up and leaving only a hand's breadth of the top of the ridge uncovered where the vines are planted. Irrigate by saturating these manure rows with water. The manure holds the water and enriches the ground, and the straw on top of it keeps the fruit out of the dirt. I have knelt between two rows and gathered ten quarts of the finest of berries without moving my knees, just picking what were within reach of my hands.



GOOD PLANTING.

Probably two-thirds of the varieties that thrive in the Eastern states will fail here, not being suited to our hot, dry atmosphere. But where a variety is suited to our climate, its growth and yield here surpasses anything I have ever seen elsewhere. Among such are Wilson's Albany, Phelps' Seedling (Old Iron-Clad), May King and Jumbo. It is not worth while to give a long list; these succeed; others may not. If you would be sure of success when you plant to produce fruit in quantities, plant such as have already proved a success. But it is best, in a small way, to keep testing new varieties for yourself.



BAD PLANTING.

Last November an article appeared in the American Agriculturist advocating the planting of only the Kitatiny. I immediately sent the editor specimens of ripe and green fruit from my Broughton Late variety, and sent him a published account of my "May," a prolific-bearing native of Fresno county, having ripened its fruit April 20th, making 209 days of ripening blackberries, by growing a dozen varieties, from the earliest to the latest.

He thanked me for the information I had conveyed; said it made his "mouth water" to think of picking fresh blackberries for 209 consecutive days in a year, and assured me that his advocacy of planting the Kitatiny alone didn't apply to our climate, but only to such climates as could not prolong "blackberry season" by multiplying varieties.

What varieties to plant must be answered by determining what you want fruit for, and when you want it to ripen. Plant them anywhere and any way, so that you give them plenty of water throughout the season. I have one variety with snow-white fruit. Its novelty is its chief recommendation. It is inferior to the best black varieties.

RASPBERRIES.

One variety that can be depended upon or suited to our climate to grow and yield well is worth more than any number to experiment with. Such a variety is the Gregg, the only one out of a dozen kinds that yields us any quantity of fruit. It is a black cap and propagates easily from tips. It endures heat and drouth and yields well. The red varieties are generally failures here, being unable to endure the prolonged summer heat. I have found only two exceptions, the Cuthbert and Marlboro. These are by no means a success, but they grow where others die, and they bear some fruit, and that of the finest quality. Raspberries succeed best planted as I have recommended for strawberries.

CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES.

The Utah wild currant is the only variety that I have found perfectly suited to our soil and climate. A score of varieties that I have planted died before the end of the first summer. If you try any except the Utah give the bushes plenty of shade and water.

All of the many varieties of Ribes grossularia, the English gooseberry, are dead failures—will not stand our heat at all. The varieties of Ribes hirtellum, the cultivated New England gooseberry, fail nearly as badly. But we have a native variety, Ribes divaricatum, growing in the Sierra foothills, that stands our heat, and bears enormous crops of smooth, purple, fine-flavored fruit.

The most of the bushes produce berries too small to be of any value. But from the excellence of flavor of the fruit a number of us made a persistent effort last summer to find the best of the variety. We succeeded in finding a few clumps of bushes on rich, springy spots of ground with berries as large as medium-sized Muscat grapes.

I have great hopes of the future of these selected bushes. They will supply our tables with fresh, acid fruit in April, just when the enervating influences of the first hot days begets a craving for acid fruit. I send you a cut that shows perfectly the form of leaves and berries, slightly reduced in size, from the best bunches we found growing wild in the Sierra foothills.

MULBERRIES.

If I were confined to one kind of berries—allowed to raise, have or eat but one kind, and allowed to have that in all its varieties—I would take mulberries. I have thirteen kinds bearing, every flavor, from as sweet as honey to as sour as lemon. A sour, red variety from Florida was ripe this year, September 10th. These were followed in constant succession by other varieties, till the present week we have eaten the last of a very large black, sour variety, produced from cuttings sent from the big mulberry forests of Northern Arkansas. The trees are of rapid growth. Six years from a cutting has produced a tree ten inches in diameter at the trunk, twenty feet spread at the top and thirty feet in height.

Some of the prolific-bearing, large, sweet varieties, such as the Hicks, are good only for hog and poultry feed; but they are excellent for that purpose, the fruit being greedily eaten, and supplying food for the sixty days preceding harvest, just when there is a dearth of feed on the farm. Plant mulberries for shade, for ornament, for fruit, for hog and poultry feed, and for valuable and quickly-produced timber.

NATIVE PLUMS.

Probably the best of these is the "Mariana," the leading variety among Texas nurserymen and fruit-growers. The tree is hardy to stand heat and drouth and is a vigorous grower. A peculiar thing about it is it propagates from cuttings as readily as a willow or a grapevine. The fruit is red, of good flavor, and is of the size of a Shropshire damson; and it bears every year, as the damson does on its bearing years, a cluster of fruit the entire length of every limb.

I am trying many seedlings from it, only one of which, so far, promising any improvement on its parent. This is yellow, ripens during May, and like its parent, propagates from cuttings. I call it the "Yellow Transparent." The oldest tree is five years old from seed, and has borne three crops of fruit, which is larger than its parent, is very sweet and entirely free from any acrid taste in skin or seed.

The Chickasaw plum is valuable for a stock on which to bud or graft trees of the earliest peaches and plums. Trees on Chickasaw roots ripen their fruit here on my place four to ten days earlier than trees on peach roots. Not knowing this led me into a grave error a few years ago. I had the Decaradeue plum on Chickasaw roots, and the Wild Goose on peach. This made the Decaradeue the earlier plum; but since growing both on the same roots I find there is little if any difference in time of ripening. The Decaradeue possesses this advantage: Its fruit is palatable before fully ripe, while an unripe Wild Goose tastes like a compound of oak bark and alum.

THE WILD PLUM.

Prunus subcordata, the wild plum of the Sierra foothills, ripening in August, is in many localities a large fine-flavored fruit, worthy of the attention of nurserymen and fruit-growers. But nature has already selected the choice trees, what we should do is to find the best, and propagate from such only. Many years ago I found some of these plums in Shasta county as large as hen's eggs and of the finest flavor; and but for some knowledge of botany I should never regard the hard, fibrous, acrid plums of our Fresno foothills as the same species.

THE EVERGREEN PLUM.

Prunus illicifolia, the beautiful evergreen plum, (resembling a holly), found among the Coast Range foothills of Fresno county, should be better known. It is a shame that it is not! The tree grows a dozen feet in height, much branched, has grayish brown bark, and thick, shining, ovate, spinosely toothed leaves an inch or two in length. The fruit is from a half inch to an inch in diameter, in color from red to black, and of a pleasant acid flavor.

Probably by finding trees that produce the best fruit, as we did with the native gooseberry, and as I have recommended for the preceding plum, trees of this species could be propagated of much value for fruit production, which, added to its use as an ornamental, would make it indeed a valuable acquisition.

W. A. SANDERS.

NEW TENEMENTS.

Bailey K. Leach to Erect Some Fine Residences.

Some of the improvements contemplated by Bailey K. Leach several weeks ago, in the way of building tenement houses, will be commenced this morning.

Last evening several dray loads of lumber were hauled to Mr. Leach's lots, on Ventura street, and to-day a force of workmen will be set to work laying the foundations of the houses, three of which will be situated near the intersection of L and Ventura streets, two near the intersection of M and Ventura streets, and one on the corner of N and Ventura streets. When these houses are finished Mr. Leach will begin excavating on the lots at the rear of the Olcese & Garbaldi block on K street, preparatory to erecting his elegant three-story brick in the spring. From the elevations now being drawn the proposed building will not only be very gaudy and substantial, but will be constructed with a view to the greatest convenience. A court twenty-five feet long by nearly as many feet wide will be built at the rear, leading into the alley, which is to be paved with bituminous rock to Mariposa street. On each side of the court rooms will be finished for private offices.

TWO BLACK LADIES.

They Will Weep and Shiver Next Tuesday Before Justice.

A chocolate-colored young lady, poorly dressed, and with her eyes red and swollen from recent weeping, walked into Justice Wolcott's Courtroom yesterday with another young lady of cafe au lait complexion. They were both gallantly escorted by Deputy Constable Wofford.

They gave their names as Emma Dallas and Ida Jamieson, and were charged with being street walkers. They were somewhat agitated, for Justice Wolcott but a few hours before had sent a gentleman friend of theirs to the County Jail for six months, and in their hearts they were dolefully singing, "O, Willie; We Will Miss You."

The Judge gazed sternly upon them and remarked: "I'll fix your bonds at $250 each to insure your appearance for trial next Tuesday. Can you give bonds? Do you wish to engage a lawyer?"

The Dallas lady strangled a sob as she replied: "If five cents would hire a lawyer, I couldn't find it."

From which observation it may be assumed that street walkers are not wanted in Fresno.

The San Diego Grand Jury is not doing any kalsomining to speak of. It declares that more than $100,000 of the county funds have been illegally spent, and recommends that the Supervisors be removed from office.

"FOR SALLIE'S BABIES."

A Large Audience Compliment Mrs. Stevens.

ADVANCES OF PROHIBITION.

Local Option to Become the Future Fad in the Politics of California.

From Daily of Saturday.

If anything was wanting to convince the good people of Fresno that Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens, the live temperance lecturer, possessed power to attract people to her meetings, a glance into the Baptist Church last night would have satisfied that want. The church was crowded with a pleased and attentive audience, pleased because Mrs. Stevens was doing so much good for the cause that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has so much at heart, and attentive, for who could be inattentive when Mrs. Stevens speaks?

A feature of the services was the singing of James Clarke, the celebrated ballad singer. He was recalled four times, and good naturedly responded to each recall. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. De Witt, Mr. Cowell and others.

LOCAL OPTION.

Mrs. Stevens took for her text, "What Shall it Profit a Man if He Gain the Whole World and Lose His Own Soul?" She said that the coming political event in this state would be the spread of local option, and she earnestly urged upon her hearers the necessity of carrying the local option battle into this county. As examples of what had been done by the Women's Christian Temperance Union in other parts of the state, she named Potter's Valley and Willets, in Mendocino county, Pasadena, Pomona, Riverside, College City and Lompoc, as communities from which the saloons had been thrust out.

"FOR SALLIE AND THE BABIES."

Mrs. Stevens carried her audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm by the narration of an event said to have taken place in Ohio. It was about a man who had been intemperate all his life, and who was persuaded to sign the pledge by Francis E. Willard. His associates laughed at him and his promise that he would faithfully observe the pledge that he had so solemly taken. This roused all the dormant manhood within him and put him upon his mettle.

So he remained in his house for two years, and his wife transacted all his business for him, because he was afraid to expose himself to temptation.

At the end of that time he went to the polls and he was jocosely addressed by his former associates of the saloons. They asked him what ticket he intended to vote, and he replied, showing the Prohibition ticket: "Before I left home my dear wife Sallie told me to vote for her and the babies, and so here goes my vote for Sallie and the babies."

The effect was electrical. One by one his old rum-soaked companions, with tears in their eyes, walked up to the polls and also voted for Sallie and the babies.

"And that's the way," added Mrs. Stevens, "that they carried the election in Ohio."

Mrs. Stevens will address the young people especially, to-night, at the Baptist Church.

KINGSBURG'S FUTURE.

It is Painted in Rosy Colors by an Enthusiastic Correspondent.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: Every surrounding in this neighborhood points to a prosperous future, and, although we have our chronic grumblers, our people are happy with bright anticipations of the good time coming. Our farming community is just in the state of development, between abandoning the cultivation of wheat and barley and assuming the cultivation of the raisin.

We now have in this vicinity about 1200 acres planted to raisin vines, in good condition, and nearly 400 acres of fruit trees, all of which will be in full bearing within three years. Add to this acreage what will be planted in the meantime and Kingsburg will possess quite an orchard and vineyard. From all we can learn by careful inquiry there will be more than 1000 acres planted to rooted vines this winter, in tracts of from five to 100 acres. Our vines that have produced raisins for the past four years prove this locality to be as good as any part of Fresno county for the raisin grape, and the bids of the packers for our grape crop before they were ripe proves their quality and the adaptability of our soil to grape culture.

The Kingsburg colony consists of 190 twenty-acre lots. Four-fifths of them are sold and more than half of them are occupied and partly planted, some of them bearing grapes in quantities sufficient to pay a small return in less than two years from time of planting.

The ditch company has used extra diligence in putting in repair and enlarging the various branches conveying and distributing water to the different parts of the colony, and the outlook at the present time is for an abundance of water during the coming year.

Real estate sales have been fair for the past two months, varying in price from $50 to $150 an acre, according to quality of soil and location of land. There are yet some fine bodies of land comparatively cheap that could be bought by one of means and divided and sold at a very neat profit.

The town of Kingsburg holds its own, and only awaits the development of the surrounding country in the line it is now proceeding, to become one of the best business centers in the county. Next season will see the erection of a packing-house, and more must inevitably follow as the demand increases, and, as packers must have laborers, and laborers must eat, have houses to live in and clothes to wear, it takes no prophet to foretell at least a part of the future. OCCASIONAL.

BLACKMAIL.

A Mercenary Villain Who Will Be Foiled, Ha! Ha!

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: I have just seen a vile blackmailing letter received by a gentleman here threatening to publish an enemy's statement of matters that occurred nearly a quarter of a century ago. It has been given into the hands of an attorney with a view to a suit for criminal libel.

The writer says: "You are doubtless surprised at my knowing," * * * * and then gives a list of statements he has collected from enemies of the recipient of the letter. 'Are you surprised at this statement?' was asked.

"'No,' was the answer.

"I know him. The letter is a reflection of his mind. See, every form of dishonesty and lewdness is charged; he has no inner consciousness of anything else. A vile mind sees only vileness in humanity, or an attack of biliousness will invest even the most pleasant morning with gloom. There is no harmony in music to him who has no sense of tune, so there is no recognition of honesty, truth or morality to him who has no inner consciousness of the existence of those attributes.

"No; I shall not send him a personal answer. To write to him like a gentleman, he is not capable of answering him in his way any more than I could whip a skunk by throwing filth. He cannot injure me with my creditors, for I have none. I shall notify the insurers of my property of his charges, and ask them to investigate his past record and mine, as they have abundant facilities to do so.

"I shall give transcripts of his accusations to my wife, and all other interested parties, and references by which they can investigate as between him and me. I shall give a sum to 'Blank's' Detective Agency, of which I have been a member, and ask them to take his 'back track' and mine, and get ready for future developments."

Mr. Editor, have not you ever had something of this experience? Have not you come in contact with persons whose own interior condition enabled them to entirely eclipse you in handling filth, which a public journalist must sometimes do? VERITAS.

Sanders P. O.

SWEET ON KERN.

Fresnoites Ladle Out Taffy to Haggin & Carr's County.

An Echo reporter found Celsus Brower in an unusually amiable mood a few days ago. He had just spent two days in riding over Kern delta with Messrs. C. T. White, C. A. Fuller and Gustav Eisen, all of Fresno, and all "way up" in raisin culture, and the cause of his good feelings was the many favorable comparisons they made between the two places.

These gentlemen came up here, so they informed Mr. B., for the purpose of seeing if there was any place under the sun that would surpass Fresno for raisin growing and curing. Having had long experience there they knew just exactly what was needed to improve the situation. After the two days' ride they expressed themselves as highly pleased with this section, and admitted, as near as a Fresno man can, THAT WE HAVE SOME ADVANTAGES HERE THAT ARE A TRIFLE BETTER THAN ANYTHING THEY HAVE AT HOME. PERHAPS THE MOST IMPORTANT ADVANTAGE IS THE LONGER AND BETTER DRYING SEASON. They pronounced the soil all that could be desired, and of course were carried away with the water supply and its distribution. They selected some lands on which they may do some vineyard planting this winter, or on which they may plant a colony. It is a very high feather in Kern's cap when Fresno men begin to come here, and that is just what they are doing.—Kern County Gazette.

MRS. ABBOTT'S WEAKNESS.

A Little Indiscretion That Has Brought Her Before the Courts.

"Whoop!"

"Yah!"

"Yermother!"

"Yeraliar!"

Bang! Crash! The noise of breaking crockery would have delighted the heart of a peddler of crockery cement.

These boisterous sounds proceeded from the upper floor of the United States lodging-house on the south corner of Mariposa and I streets.

Officer Walton hastened up-stairs and found Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Abbott. Mrs. Abbott had been drinking, not only appreciatively, but too profusely, of the wine of the country, and it was she, who, assisted by the wine, had been raising the racket.

She was arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace, and if her headache will allow her to sweep up her scattered thoughts with the broom of reflection, she will explain to Recorder Prince next Tuesday why it was that she was not guilty.

MAKING LEMON ESSENCES.

The Wonderful Lemon Peelers Engaged in Their Manufacture in Sicily.

With three strokes of a sharp knife the cutter peels the lemon lengthwise and lets the peel fall into a tub under the chopping block. He then cuts the lemon in two and throws it from the knife into a bucket. He works with wonderful rapidity, and fills from ten to twelve tubs with peel a day, and is paid two and a half pence a tub, weighing seventy-seven pounds. His left hand and right index finger are protected with bands of osnaburgs or leather. The fresh peel is soaked in water fifteen minutes before the essence is extracted. Peel that has stood a day or two remains soaking from thirty to forty minutes, that it may swell and offer a greater resistance to the sponge. The workman holds a sponge in his left hand, against which he presses each piece of peel two or three times—simple pressure, followed by rotary pressure. The women employed in this work run a piece of cane through their sponges to enable them to hold them more firmly. The outside of the peel is pressed against the sponge, as the oil glands are in the epicarp. The crushing of the oil cells liberates the essence therein contained. The sponge, when saturated with the essence, is squeezed into an earthen vessel in the lap.

The peel is so thoroughly squeezed that not a cell escapes. This is ascertained by holding the peel to the flame of a candle. Should it neither crackle nor diminish the brilliancy of the flame the cells are empty. This process yields, besides the essence, a small quantity of juice and feccia (dregs). The separation of the essence, juice and feccia soon takes place if the vessels are not disturbed; the oil floats on the juice and the dregs fall to the bottom. These three products derived from the peel have no affinity with each other. As the essence rises to the surface it is skimmed off, bottled and left to settle for a few days. It is then drawn off with a glass siphon into copper cans, which are hermetically sealed. After the essence has been expressed a small quantity of juice is pressed from the peels, which are then given to oxen or goats, or thrown on the manure heap and well rotted, or they would make too heating a fertilizer.

The yield of essence is variable. The industry is carried on five months in the year. Immature fruit contains the most oil. From November to April in the province of Messina 1,000 lemons yield about fourteen ounces of essence and seventeens gallons of juice. The essence is so valuable that the workmen are closely watched, for they are most ingenious in secreting it about their person. Six men work up 8,000 lemons a day, two cut off the peel, while four extract the essence and obtain 136 gallons of lemon juice and seven pounds of essence. Dealers sometimes adulterate their essences with fixed oils, alcohol or turpentine, but these mixtures may be easily detected. The essence of sour orange mixed with the essence of lemon produces an aroma similar to that of the essence of bergamot.—London Times.

Cole's Carbolisoap

Is a medicinal Toilet Soap, absolutely pure and free from the delaterious ingredients used in many of the so-called skin soaps. It purifies the skin, allays the irritation of sunburn, rash and prickly heat, softens the hands and prevents roughness and chapping, cures black heads, pimples and skin blemishes, and preserves, brightens and freshens the complexion. It produces a soft, creamy emulsion, even in hard water, and is a positive luxury for the bath, the toilet and the nursery. Get only the genuine, the label on which is black and the letters green. Price 25 cents. Sold by Williams & Skinkle.

a5d4w

More Than $1000 an Acre.

Mat Walsh, through his agents, Tadlock & Shepherd, real estate and insurance brokers, yesterday sold his five-acre tract, known as the Avenue House, situated near the fair grounds, to Mary Allison for $5125. This is more than $1000 per acre, and still some silurians are talking about there being no movement in real estate.

Order to Show Cause.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Fresno, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Abraham W Pierce, deceased.

Upon reading and filing the petition of the executrices of the estate of the aforenamed deceased, praying for an order of this Court authorizing and directing said executrices to mortgage certain real property in said estate, in said petition particularly described, for the purpose of paying a mortgage now thereon, it is ordered by the Court that all persons interested in said estate appear before this Court, at the courtroom thereof in Department 2 of said Court, at the courthouse, in the town and county of Fresno, State of California, on Saturday, the 23d day of November, 1889, at ten o'clock a. m., then and there to show cause, if any there be, why said executrices should not be authorized and empowered and directed to mortgage said real property, as prayed for in said petition, and the hearing of said petition is hereby set at the time and place aforesaid.

The real property which is desired to be mortgaged is particularly described in said petition as follows, to wit:

Situate, lying and being in Fresno county, State of California, and described as section 16; southeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 8; southwest quarter, west half of southeast quarter and southeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 9, all in township 12 south, range 21 east, M. D. B. and M.; and it is desired to mortgage the same for the sum of $2500.

And all persons interested in said estate are hereby directed to appear before said Court at the time and place aforesaid, to show cause why the realty above described should not be mortgaged for the amount mentioned in the petition as aforesaid $2500, or such lesser amount as to the Court shall seem meet, and all persons interested are referred to the petition on file for further particulars.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published for four successive weeks, before said hearing, in the FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN, a newspaper of general circulation, published in said county.

M. K. HARRIS,

Dated Oct. 21, 1889. wo25t5 Superior Judge.

SUMMONS.

IN THE JUSTICE'S COURT OF THIRD TOWNSHIP, County of Fresno, State of California. Manuel Reigo, plaintiff, vs. Francisco DeBrum Bittencourt, defendant.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Francisco De Brum Bittencourt, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the Justice's Court of Third township, County of Fresno, State of California, and to answer before the Justice at his office in the said township, the complaint filed therein October 7, 1889, within five days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons—if served within the township in which this action is brought, or, if served out of said township, but in said county, within ten days; or within twenty days if served elsewhere. The said action is brought to recover judgment against you for the sum of $130, together with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per month from April 29th, 1889, and costs of suit, according to the terms of a certain promissory note bearing date April 29th, 1889, made and executed by defendant to plaintiff herein, as more fully appears by the complaint on file herein to which you are referred. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of $130, together with interest and costs of suit. Make legal service and due return hereof.

Given under my hand this 9th day of October, 1889. S. L. HOGUE.

Justice of the Peace of said township.

oc11w7m

Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Fresno, State of California.

H. J. Hooper, plaintiff, vs. Hattie E. Hooper, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Fresno, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said county.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Hattie E. Hooper, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff, in the Superior Court, in and for the County of Fresno, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the day of service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between you and the plaintiff, on the grounds of desertion.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court, in and for the County of Fresno, State of California, this 28th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

[SEAL.] A. C. WILLIAMS, Clerk.

se28law By L. E. WILLIAMS, Deputy Clerk.

Fresno Loan & SavingsBank

CAPITAL STOCK ... $300,000

J. G. JAMES ... President

W. H. MCKENZIE ... Cashier

DIRECTORS:

J. G. James, J. E. White, A. M. Clark, P. D. Wigginton, J. A. Ewing.

Exchange bought and sold on all principal cities of the United States and Europe. Loan money, receive deposits and transact a general banking business. Interest paid on deposits.

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J. C. Herrington,

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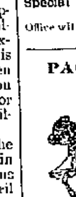
HARNESS MAKER.

Saddles, Harness, Robes and Whips,

And all kinds of Saddlery Hardware.

I have the best Carriage Trimmer in the county and also agent for the celebrated Sweeney Collars. ie-10-tf



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Go and learn how to avoid disease and how wonderfully you are made. Consultation and treatment personally or by letter on weaknesses and all diseases of men. Send for Book. Private office 211 Geary street, San Francisco. je8-w

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Special Bargains in Fruit and Farming Lands.

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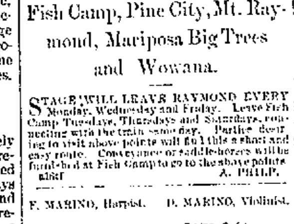

DRAYMEN.

All Orders Attended to Promptly

Headquarters, at Donahoo's Lumber Yard. mch10-tf

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...TO

Fish Camp, Pine City, Mt. Raymond, Mariposa Big Trees and Wowana.

STAGE WILL LEAVE RAYMOND EVERY Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Leave Fish Camp Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, connecting with the train same day. Parties desiring to visit above points will find this a short and easy route. Conveyance or saddle-horses will be furnished at Fish Camp to go to the above points. a18tf A. PHILP.

F. MARINO, Harpist. D. MARINO, Violinist.

MARINO BROS.,

Music Furnished for Balls,

Private Parties, Serenades, Etc.

The Latest and Most Popular Music of the day guaranteed.

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Money and Labor Saved

By Using the New Buckeye Combined

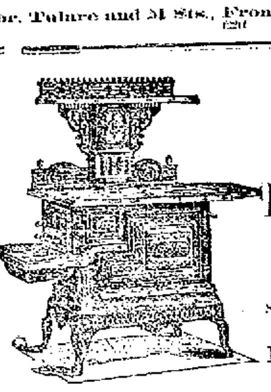
Riding and Walking Cultivator!

The Best in the World for the Vineyard or Farm!

ALSO, THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE DAY, THE LUBIN PULVERIZER and CLOD CRUSHER. Every farmer should have one. Before buying any farm machinery call and see these farming tools at Agricultural Implement Warehouse of

JOHN JOHNSTON,

Cor. Tulare and M Sts., Fronting Courthouse Square. f20f



—REOPENING OF—

WEAVER'S Hardware Store,

MARIPOSA STRET.

Stoves, Ranges, Shelf and Building Hardware

Full Stock! Low Prices!

de1wtf

WEBSTER BROS.,

CITY DRUG STORE!

1933 MARIPOSA ST.

This old reliable, time-tried and fire-tested Drug firm are again in the lead, and once more enjoy the proud distinction of being

The Leading Drug Store in the great San Joaquin Valley.

....They have a complete line of....

Druggists' Sundries, Brushes, Combs, Perfumery and Cosmetics of All Kinds.

All the Leading Patent Medicines and a Complete Line of Pure Drugs.

We guarantee our Old Bourbon Whiskies, Brandies, Gins, Port and Sherry Wines, for medicinal use, the best on the Coast.

Prescriptions and Family Prescriptions a specialty, night or day, by competent pharmacists.

Remember the place— 1933 Mariposa Street, Fresno, Cal.

w oc25tf

W. L. DOUGLAS' $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

Best in the world. Examine his

$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE.

$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE.

$3.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE.

$2.50 EXTRA VALUE CALF SHOE.

$2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE.

$2.00 GOOD-WEAR SHOE.

$2.00 and $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.

All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

W. L. DOUGLAS' $2.00 and $3.00 SHOE FOR LADIES.

BEST MATERIAL. BEST STYLE. BEST FITTING.

W. L. DOUGLAS' $3.00 SHOE, shown in cut below, is made of fine Calf, on lasts modelled for the foot; smooth inside as hand sewed shoes, and no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

CAUTION W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all Shoes advertised by him before leaving his factory; this protects the wearers against high prices and inferior goods. If your dealer offers you shoes without W. L. DOUGLAS' name and price stamped on them, and says they are his shoes, or just as good, do not be deceived thereby. Dealers make more profit on unknown shoes that are not warranted by anybody; therefore do not be induced to buy shoes that have no reputation. Buy only those that have W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price stamped on the bottom, and you are sure to get full value for your money. Thousands of dollars are saved annually in this country by the wearers of W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES.

W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON.

—FOR SALE BY—

Kutner, Goldstein & Co.,

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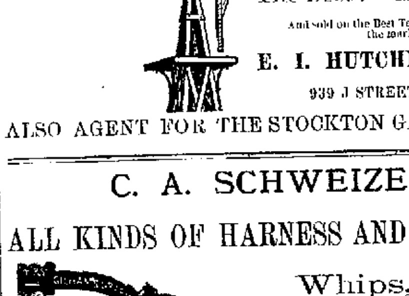
THE MAY



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And sold on the Best Terms of any Mill in the market.

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ALSO AGENT FOR THE STOCKTON GANG PLOWS.

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Oregon, Mountain Pine and Redwood Lumber, Doors Window Blinds, Laths, Lime, ets.

Grapevine Stakes and Posts in Carload Lots a Specially. Lumber Sawed to Order.

McCONNELL & HAGUE,

(SUCCESSORS TO AUSTIN & COFFMAN.)

Dealers in Groceries and Provisions,

1913 Temple Bar Building, Mariposa Street.

We invite all to come and see us and give us a trial order, not that we sell cheaper than our competitors, but because we expect to keep A GOOD STOCK OF GOODS AND SELL THEM AT AS LOW A RATE AS WE CAN, considering the expense incurred.

We also Buy and Sell the Varied Products of the Farm.

Orders by Telephone will receive special attention. Telephone No. 52.

Respectfully, McCONNELL & HAGUE.

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A. M. CLARK. W. H. MCKENZIE.

CLARK & McKENZIE,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Searchers of Records

AND CONVEYANCERS.

COMPLETE AND RELIABLE ABSTRACTS of Title furnished at short notice. Particular attention paid to having lands properly assessed, and paying taxes thereon.

Accurate Surveys made, corners established, and quality of land reported, with Chart and Diagram of same when required.

All necessary papers for filing on Government or State lands prepared. Also proofs of homestead and pre-emption claims correctly made up and final receipt obtained.

All business entrusted to us shall receive prompt attention.

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FIRST-CLASS

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To Exchange for

CATTLE OR HORSES.

... APPLY TO ...

L. J. MILLER,

1013 J STREET, FRESNO, CAL.

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The Fresno Republican

ISSUED

EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON

—BY—

J. W. SHORT. J. W. SHANKLIN.

Editors and Publishers.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1889.

From the Daily of Wednesday.

Bruce Cavitt came down from San Francisco yesterday on legal business.

Messrs. E. J. and S. N. Griffith returned from San Francisco yesterday morning.

Mrs. F. G. Berry and daughter, Miss Maude, are home again from their summer stay in San Francisco.

J. H. Lively is confined to his room on account of illness. His business is being carried on by Jo P. Carroll.

Professor J. M. Martin and wife went to Oakland yesterday, where the latter has resided for the past year or more.

L. L. Dunbar is building a handsome cottage for himself, on his land east of Eggers' vineyard. F. Saffell is the contractor.

Mrs. M. A. Holden returned home Sunday from San Francisco, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Ella Hitchcock.

R. B. Purvis, Sheriff of Stanislaus county, is in the city. He says Modesto is quiet, and that all they needed down there is irrigation.

Street paving is progressing too slowly to suit the property owners along Mariposa street. It is feared that more heavy rain will fall before the street is made passable.

"The Jinglers," who will appear at the Y. M. C. A. Music Hall on the 7th and 8th, have just completed an engagement of six nights to crowded houses in San Francisco.

The cellar is being excavated at the corner of Fresno and J streets, preparatory to the erection of a magnificent three-story building, 150x75 feet in size, by Robert Barton.

Passengers on the early train from San Francisco say it is refreshing to wake up and hear the newsboys at the Fresno depot crying out: "Here's your MORNING REPUBLICAN, only 5 cents a copy."

Two horses belonging to Colonel E. B. Roust ran away while plowing on his ranch a few days ago and collided with a barbed wire fence. They became entangled in the wire and were cut in a terrible manner.

Paul Borchardt's "Fair" was opened one year ago yesterday, and by fair prices and fair treatment to everyone that gentleman has built up a business which insures fair sailing for that establishment in the years to come.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Miller of San Francisco, accompanied by Miss Josephine Myers of Berkeley, arrived in the city last evening, to be present at the wedding of Charles L. Miller and Miss Marion White this evening. Mr. Miller is a brother of the prospective bridegroom.

Albert Hoeppner, general manager of the Fredericksburg Brewing Company, at San Jose, is visiting Fresno as the representative of E. A. Denicke, the proprietor. This brewery manufactured 72,000 barrels of beer during the last fiscal year and will largely increase the output during the coming year.

S. J. Hinds went to San Francisco yesterday to appear before the United States Circuit Court as one of the attorneys in the case of the United States against John Hile and J. Snyder of Mariposa county, charged with destroying government timber and cutting the same into lumber. The decision will affect property valued between $60,000 to $70,000.

George Follensbee and Bert Rice, the well-known contractors from National City, arrived in Fresno yesterday. They came overland with team in order to thoroughly take in the sights along the road. If Fresno suits them after a careful survey of the city, and they suit Fresno, they will stop here permanently and engage in business.

STATE BOARD OF HORTICULTURE.

Entomologist Motheral Resigns and is Thanked for His Services.

The State Board of Horticulture met yesterday afternoon at The Hughes. There were present: Ellwood Cooper, Santa Barbara; President L. W. Buck, Vacaville; J. L. Mosher, San Jose; I. H. Thomas, Visalia; F. A. Kimball, National City, and B. M. Lelong, Secretary.

The entomologist of the Board, N. W. Motheral, of Hanford tendered his resignation and it was accepted. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of N. W. Motheral as Entomologist of the Board, we, the State Board of Horticulture, tender Mr. Motheral a vote of thanks for our appreciation of the valuable services rendered the state during his official connection with the Board as its Entomologist, particularly in his successful efforts in bringing the fruit-growers of the different sections together for discussion and the dissemination of knowledge so essential to successful fruit-growing.

The Board then adjourned, to meet at the call of the President.

A Beautiful Cow Wanted.

The Fresno Relief Society want a milch cow, and they will pay cash for a good, honest, non-holding-back, non-kicking cow, a bovine that will low as gently as a mother's lullaby, and that will neither knock over the milk pail nor sit in the milkmaid's lap. This incomparable cow is wanted for the use of the family of Mr. Plann, who was severely injured by a fall from the new swimming baths building about a week ago. Persons having such a cow will find a purchaser by sending their address to Mrs. A. G. Deardorff, the President, or Mrs. H. C. Warner, the Secretary.

An Obscene Brute.

A beast in human form has twice during the past two weeks, insulted two girls, aged 10 and 11 years respectively, while on their way from the Oleander school. The place selected is on Lincoln avenue, about a mile away from the schoolhouse. The brute rides in a buggy, and when he overtakes the girls stops his vehicle, gets out and denudes himself of most his clothing and then chases after the girls.

His latest act of obscenity was perpetrated last Thursday afternoon, shortly after 4 o'clock. A watch has been set for him.

An Error on the Safe Side.

In the list of new subscribers to THE DAILY REPUBLICAN during October, published in yesterday's issue, the total number was given at 168, which should have been 174. The number of subscriptions discontinued was fourteen, leaving a net gain in subscribers for the month of 160, instead of 154 as stated yesterday. THE REPUBLICAN'S errors are always on the right side. It is better to be within the truth than without it. Some of our contemporaries please pause and consider.

A Careless Hoseman.

Fred Nest, one of the workmen of the Mariposa-street sewer, was gaily playing a hose on the dirt yesterday, and wishing for Saturday night to come, when his reverie was broken by piercing screams of women and the voice of a man threatening to knock off his head. The women were dripping, and so was the indignant man.

Nest had played the hose on them without knowing it. He paid Recorder Prince a fine of $5, and had the irate escort arrested for disturbing his peace.

OUTRAGED AND SHOT.

The Husband Wounded by the Seducer.

PIERCED WITH TWO BULLETS.

A Fickle Wife the Cause of a Bloody Street Affray Yesterday Afternoon.

Pretty Mrs. Gunther's folly led to the shooting of her husband, Edward C., yesterday.

Frank Clifford, who had been intimate with her, shot at him four times, and sent two bullets tearing through his body.

After the shooting the street suddenly filled with men, as if they had risen out of the earth, and they pursued the prisoner and his captors to the jail, shouting "Hang him! Hang him!"

At the same time the wounded man, who was unarmed, was taken into the Popular drug store, where his wounds were examined and dressed by the physicians.

The shooting took place at about 4 o'clock, in front of Henry Roemer's saloon on Mariposa street, between I and J streets, one of the most thickly crowded thoroughfares of the city.

The statements of the eye-witnesses of the affair show that the shooting was a malicious and cold-blooded act, and that it was certainly unprovoked.

WHAT THOMAS F. SINNOTT SAW.

Shortly after the shooting Thomas F. Sinnott gave the following account of the affair to a REPUBLICAN reporter:

"I had been in Ferrera's restaurant, and was just going out with Arthur Scott, when Mrs. Ferrera remarked, 'I'm afraid that those men are going to fight.' As we stepped on the sidewalk I saw Gunther and another man, who was trying to hold him, get into a scuffle. They had just come up out of Denicke's beer cellar, and Clifford walked on ahead of them across the street.

"Gunther and the man who was scuffling with him fell to the sidewalk, but Gunther got up first and ran across the railroad track after Clifford. When Gunther got near him, and put up his hands as if to fight, Clifford waved his left hand and said, 'away from me!' At the same time he placed his right hand in the waistband of his pants and drew a weapon which flashed in the sun. I thought it was a knife, and the motion he made with the hand that held it made me think that he was drawing it from its sheath, but I saw the flash and heard the report of the pistol.

SHOT IN THE BACK.

"Gunther stood perfectly still when the shot was fired. I then saw that the weapon was not a double-action revolver, for Clifford cocked it again with his thumb. Gunther ran towards the sidewalk and Clifford fired the second shot.

"Seeing that Gunther was trying to get out of the way and that he made no attempt to draw a weapon, I shouted to Clifford, 'Don't shoot! What do you want to shoot that man for?' Clifford paid no attention to this, but followed Gunther and fired two or three times more at Gunther's back. They were so close together that it seemed to me as if every bullet went into Gunther's body. After the last shot was fired he fell to the ground on his stomach.

A COOL SHOOTER.

"I shouted, 'Arrest that man!' Clifford said very coolly, 'All right,' and replaced the pistol in his waistband. Then Jo P. Carroll and Billy Elliott took hold of Clifford and rushed him up the street towards the jail, and the crowd followed yelling, 'Hang him! Hang him!'

"It was such a cold-blooded, cowardly attempt to murder an unarmed man that I became so indignant and excited that if I had had a pistol I would have shot Clifford down."

THE PROBING.

After Gunther fell on his face several men picked him up hurriedly and walked him into a room back of the Popular drug store, on J street. Here the wounded man was laid on a cot and his shirt cut off him in order to allow Dr. Maupin an opportunity of examining his injuries. His shirt was saturated with blood, which flowed from a small red hole in the right side of the body on a horizonal line with the right nipple. There was another hole below the right shoulder blade, where the same bullet had entered. The other bullet entered the back below the left shoulder blade near the spine and took an upward course, lodging in the right shoulder. When this shot was fired Gunther was running away with his head bent forward, and it was owing to this circumstance that the missile did not go straight through his body and kill him.

HIS SHOES TAKEN OFF.

Some friend, fearing that the wounded man might die, had removed his shoes, in order that he might be spared the Western reproach of having died "with his boots on."

Another bullet, believed to have been the second fired, cut a hole along the brim of Gunther's hat. A half an inch change of direction would have sent the pellet of lead into his brain.

Dr. Maupin sent for Drs. Spoonogle and Deardorff to assist in probing the wounds, in order to locate the course of the bullets, and while awaiting the arrival of the doctors, the injured man told a REPUBLICAN reporter the cause of the trouble.

"I told him last night what I thought about him," said Gunther. "I told him that he was no man to come between a man and his wife as he did, and I called him everything I could lay my tongue to. I was not armed, and had merely raised my hand to slap him when he shot me. I was having a glass of beer with a friend in Denicke's cellar, when Clifford came in. I told him again what I thought of him and I followed him out upon the sidewalk, and just as I raised my arm he fired."

Her Sister's Story.

Gunther and his wife and Clifford had been living at the Fresno House, on the corner of Tulare and M streets, where Mrs. Gunther had been employed as a waitress. She left a few days ago to attend her sister, Mrs. Peacher, who was sick at her residence a few blocks south of the hotel on M street.

Mr. Peacher was at home when the reporter called, and he and his wife felt keenly the disgrace that Mrs. Gunther's imprudence had caused. Mrs. Peacher told the story of her sister's domestic troubles without any effort at reserve or concealment.

"My sister is 23 years old, and her husband is 27. He is a laborer, and was working for Meaney on one of the new buildings on Mariposa street until recently. Gunther had been warned by his friends to look out for Clifford and Mrs. Gunther, but he did not catch them until last Sunday night. She had been down town that evening, and her husband went to meet her, and he began to question her about her relations with Clifford, and she told him that Clifford had accompanied her part of the way home, but she denied that there had been anything wrong between them.

A FAMILY TALK.

"Gunther brought Clifford to this house last night to talk the matter over, and he invited his wife to come outside the door. They were talking very loud, and I didn't want to have the neighbors hear any scandal and I told them to come in. They came into the kitchen, and when Gunther questioned him about it, Clifford admitted that he had been out walking with her, but he would not tell how many times.

"Then my brother-in-law wanted them to give an account of what they had done, and Clifford said, 'wait until the morning and we will settle it.' My sister said that she had been out with him only three times, and wanted Clifford to back her up in it, but he wouldn't. Gunther called Clifford everything that he could lay his tongue to, and Clifford put his hand on his pistol and said he was ready for him. Gunther invited him outside the house to settle it then and there anyway that he liked. He had a pistol as well as Clifford then, but Clifford wouldn't go out and took everything that Gunther called him.

KISSED AND FORGIVES.

"After Clifford went away my brother-in-law forgave my sister and kissed her. He was going to Bakersfield to-day to work on a job there and I gave him my husband's check book on the bank to draw $10 to help pay his expenses there.

"I told my sister before that, that she ought to have nothing to do with that man or she would bring disgrace upon us all, and when they were in the kitchen last night I leaned out of the bed to see what kind of a looking man Clifford was, and when I saw his face I felt as if my heart would break to think that she would want to throw herself away on a man like that."

Mr. and Mrs. Gunther have one child, a boy three years of age. Gunther bears an excellent reputation as an honest, hard-working man, and he has the sympathy of all who know him. His father is a merchant in Chicago, and is reported to be worth $75,000.

Clifford is a carpenter by trade, and came here from Kingman, Arizona. He has the reputation of being a gambler and an opium fiend.

The Wife's Statement.

Mrs. Emily Gunther is a handsome brunette, of slender build and medium height, and has a face of the Greek type, which is enhanced by a beautiful pink tint. Her black eyes are of the mild, dreamy, languorous sort, and no one would think by her general demeanor that it was possible for her to have been guilty of the criminal conduct to which she confessed.

She was found in the rear room of the Popular drug store by the bedside of her husband, holding his hands. On the opposite side of the bed was their little son sitting in a chair close to his father's head.

The situation was appreciated by the child, for every now and then he would lay his hands on his father's forehead and exclaim, "Poor papa! papa sick!"

THE WEEPING WIFE.

When THE REPUBLICAN reporter entered the room he found Mrs. Gunther crying hysterically and wringing her hands, and as if not cognizant of her surroundings. She exclaimed, "I'm to blame for it all." Being told of the numerous stories afloat regarding the circumstances that led up to the shooting, Mrs. Gunther readily granted an interview.

She retired with the reporter into another room, and said that she first met Frank Clifford two weeks ago at the Fresno Hotel, on Tulare street, near M, where she was engaged as a chambermaid. Clifford at once began paying her attentions from almost the day that he came to the house, and shortly after, on becoming acquainted, he forced his presence upon her, notwithstanding he was informed that she was married and did not want to have anything to do with him.

Clifford, however, kept on paying his attentions, and after dark one evening of last week—the exact night she did not remember—she went out walking with him. Mrs. Gunther here paused, as if puzzled what next to say.

CONFESSED HER GUILT.

Were you criminally intimate with him?" was asked.

"No, not at that time."

"Well, when was it?"

"Last Sunday night," she continued. "I was standing in the hallway of the hotel, when he came in, and he dragged me into his own room, No. 10."

"How was it that your husband's suspicions caused you to relent and tell him of your inconstancy?"

"Some of the people in the house heard the noise and told Mr. Gunther, who charged me with improper conduct. I thought he knew all the circumstances, and when he told me he would forgive me if I confessed it all, I got down on my knees and told him the whole truth—that I was guilty."

Here her eyes filled with tears, and she continued to declare in a trembling voice that she was the one that should have been shot, and not her husband, for he had always been honest and true to her.

"He had even gone so far as to borrow money enough to go to Bakersfield this evening, where he had another job, and where he intended to have me come as soon as he could earn enough money. All this was contemplated for the sake of avoiding trouble and to begin life anew with me.

"I think Clifford an awful coward, and he had the impudence to pass up in front of where I was working two or three times this afternoon to ——"

"To do what?" was asked.

"Shoot my husband, I believe, for he kept looking in at the doors and windows."

Mr. and Mrs. Peacher informed the reporter also that about a half an hour before the shooting Clifford passed their house, and that they had no doubt that he was looking for Gunther to provoke a quarrel with him.

WHAT LUKE SHELLY SAW.

Luke Shelly, the capitalist, was standing in front of E. Gilmour's new building, and saw the two men when they came out of Denicke's saloon. Gunther was intoxicated and talked loud and angrily, while Clifford appeared sober, and was perfectly cool. The men started to cross the street toward Roemer's saloon, and just as they were about leaving the sidewalk Clifford suddenly turned and started to return into the basement.

"He got down nearly to the last step, I should think, when he returned on the sidewalk. They then started to again cross the street, but when about half way "Scotty," a partner of Gunther, took hold of him and held him back until Clifford reached the other side. Gunther was then turned loose, and when he came almost within reach of Clifford the latter whipped out his pistol, and with the words, 'Now I'll fix you, you —— —— ——!' began firing. The two men were so close I can't see how Gunther was not instantly killed, but every time the pistol was pointed at him, he would duck his head, and in this way missed the bullets until he ran to the middle of the street and turned his back and received two shots, the last and fourth one being the shots from which he fell.

An interview with the prisoner was sought at the jail last night, but he persistently refused to say anything. He was attired in a seedy-looking suit of clothes, the coat and vest of which were of a reddish hue that corresponded well with the color of his hair and his small mustache.

Some Incidents.

When the firing began, the crowd of passers-by broke for shelter, and knocked down a lady who was walking in front of Cory's real estate office.

After Jo P. Carroll asked William Elliott to assist him in taking the shooter to the jail, when some one in the crowd yelled, "Hang him!" Clifford handed his pistol to Elliott and seemed to be very anxious to get to the jail before the crowd got any nearer. Carroll ordered the crowd to stand back and attend to the wounded man. As they were passing through the Court yard Elliott said that he wished he had not accepted the job because he was not a foot-racer.

Notaries Appointed.

SACRAMENTO, November 4.—Governor Waterman to-day appointed the following Notaries Public at Fresno: H. C. Tupper, S. H. Cole and E. L. Barnhard.

THE SCALE SLAYERS.

Twelfth Session of the Fruit-Growers' Convention.

WELCOME BY E. J. GRIFFITH.

He Praised the Wines of Sonoma and Napa, and Advised Home Consumption.

President Elwood Cooper of Santa Barbara, in opening the twelfth session of the California Fruit-Growers' Association yesterday morning in Riggs Theater, announced that, owing to the unsafe condition of the Fiske Opera House, it had been decided to hold the session of the convention in Riggs Theater. Owing to the suddenness of the change of the place of meeting a recess was taken until 1:30 P. M.

Afternoon Session.

The President announced that the first thing in order was the nomination of two Vice-Presidents. Judge J. W. North of Fresno and W. H. Aiken of Santa Cruz were declared the unanimous choice of the convention.

Ellwood Cooper read his annual address as President of the State Board. He regretted that he could not make so favorable a report of the fruit crop this year as he did last year. The fruit crop has been very short, and in his own county, Santa Barbara, it was more than usually light. A hot wave that passed over the southern part of the state greatly injured the fruit and olive crop.

THE AUSTRALIAN LADY BUG.

The Australian lady bug has about solved the problem as to the extermination of the aspidiotus perniciosus or San Jose scale. He recommended that two infected orange trees should be placed under glass cover, and the lady bug propagated there for distribution. He suggested the establishment of a breeding farm for predaceous insects, which should prey upon insects noxious to trees and vines.

This would be imitating nature, which should be followed always in such cases. The insect pest question has never been properly handled on this coast.

A DANGEROUS PEST.

One of the most dangerous and hardest to manage of all the pests is the black scale of the olive. It is certain that these pests, or the most of them, came from Australia and New Zealand.

The speaker advised the appointment of a committee to secure lower rates of freights and a guaranteed time of transportation. Better distribution of the products of the state was wanted also. Co-operation under intelligent leadership would accomplish this end.

The distribution of surplus fruit was a matter of much importance to fruit-raisers. Proper methods of evaporation would assist the fruit-growers very much in this regard. During last year there had been less waste of products, because of the increase of knowledge as to the mode of drying fruit. The raisin industry has received a check by the vine disease, "and this leaves us in doubt as to the ultimate success of vine planting."

GRIFFITH OF FRESNO.

E. J. Griffith of Fresno was introduced and extended a hearty welcome to those present. When the meeting was held in this city some weeks ago he was instructed to welcome the coming of the convention. He expressed the wish that the deliberations of the convention might be of incalculable benefit to the great state of California.

No subject that can come before any body of people is at all comparable to the discussion of the quality, variety and quantity of the products of this state.

A PARDONABLE PRIDE.

It is not amiss for us who have adopted California as our state and for those who were born on these golden shores to feel a special pride in the progress of this state. There is no state in the Union comparable to California in the matter of the quality, diversity and quantity of products, fertility of soil and beauty of scenery.

Men may live to be hoary and yet they may not live; they merely exist. A philosopher said that life is not measured by years, but by experience and realization of ideas. The speaker would rather spend fifty years on these golden shores than eighty years east of the Rocky mountains.

He did not believe that he was saying too much when he declared that within the boundaries of Fresno county there is more than room to support in luxury every man, woman and child in the State of California.

PROBABILITIES.

The day is not very remote when California will support 35,000,000 or 40,000,000. Our population now, including immigration, is doubling itself every twenty-five years. We have now in the United States 70,000,000, and in twenty-five years the population will grow to 140,000,000.

"Unless we close the gates of immigration (and I make no political reference now), we will have in less than fifty years from now 280,000,000 people, and California will have to support her proportion of that number."

He found that California had more culture, enterprise and energy among its agriculturists than those of any other country in the world that he had visited.

He adverted to the importance of preserving from destruction the forests which cover the snowsheds of this state. The great valley of the San Joaquin is destined to be one of the wealthiest and most populous valleys in the world with irrigation.

A MOTHER OF FRESNO.

"I have assisted in bringing up Fresno on the bottle, as it were. I found here ten years ago a town of 400 people. There were only two brick structures in town, and the population of the county was about 8500. The city has now grown to a population of 12,000; the county population from about 40,000 to 45,000.

"The wealth of taxable property in this county has grown to $28,000,000. In that time not a fig tree, not a stream, not a home adorned with a flower-garden or with a tree or anything to relieve the view could be seen.

"Since that time a most wonderful change came over the scene!"

The speaker drew a pretty picture of the fields of alfalfa, the green vineyards and the teeming orchards that sprang up out of the arid desert sands of this valley.

THE WATERSHEDS.

It is well worthy, he urged, of the consideration of this convention to preserve these watersheds, in order that the water may be retained and diverted from its shady mountain reservoirs to the thirsty plains below. The development of Southern California was simply phenomenal, and he had heard that unless the people of the northern portion of the state aroused themselves the southern portion would excel them. But he loved all California, and would not want to see this glorious state divided. There were memories of pioneer days and hallowed experiences that would be shattered by a political division of the state.

The sentiment provoked hearty applause.

RICH, RARE WINE.

While the northern portion of the state can produce some things that the southern portion cannot, the southern portion can produce many things that northern portion cannot. Where can be found wine with a rarer bouquet than that produced on the vine-clad hills of Napa and Sonoma? He was not a temperate man, but he hoped a sober one, and he would advise that if we drank wine at all we should drink our own wine.

He sympathized with northern farmers who had suffered severely this year from the recent rain storm, but more particularly from the fact that wine went down to nil. "Drink the wine of your own state if you drink at all," he added. "A little wine is a good thing for the stomach's sake, and we have scriptural authority for that."

He closed by congratulating the young men and women, on the fact that their lot had been cast on these golden shores, and he assured his hearers that he had endeavored to tell the truth, even though it might shame the devil.

COMMITTEE ON PROGRAM.

T. C. White of Fresno, M. W. Thomas of Los Angeles, Gustave Eisen of Fresno, I. H. Thomas of Visalia and E. W. Maslin of Placer were appointed a committee on program.

INSECT PESTS.

An essay on insect pests, by Louis W. Burr of Bakersfield, was read. The author stated that the aspidiotus perniciosus or San Jose scale was discovered twelve years ago at Bakersfield, on trees furnished by a Sacramento nurseryman of good repute. Other cases were found at other places in the neighborhood, and they were all traced to the Sacramento nurseryman.

The writer described the attempts made by the Board of Supervisors of his county to destroy the Commission. Two years ago they fixed the compensation of the Horticultural Commissioners at $1 a day, and they were required to pay their own expenses out of that. This reduction to Chinese wages greatly hampered the Commissioners, but the succeeding Board of Supervisors remedied the evil by allowing them something like a fair remuneration.

THE REMEDY.

The writer recommended the caustic soda and potash remedy, not against too economical Supervisors, but against the aspidiotus perniciosus. A solution of lime, 25 pounds; sulphur 20 pounds, and salt 15 pounds, was sure death to scale bugs.

It appeared at first as if this wash was a failure, because after the first application, the scale bugs were found to be alive, but a second application effectually destroys them.

Mr. Motheral said he could trace the San Jose scale to importations into the counties in which it appeared, and he never found any scale in those counties where the tree stock was from their own county nurseries. He was satisfied that the salt, sulphur and lime mixture was the best remedy, if properly applied, for the aspidiotus perniciosus. He had found its application successful in every county in the state. He had heard of some failures, but he had always learned that these failures arose from neglecting to boil the mixture long enough.

He averred that there is no excuse for any nurseryman sending out infected trees, because the germ of the infection could be killed by being dipped into the preparation mentioned. He had traced the cause of the infection back to two or three nurserymen in this state.

DISINFECTING FRUIT.

Fruit could be disinfected by spraying it with a mixture of two pounds of caustic soda, ten pounds of resin and forty gallons of water. This would cover the scale with varnish and kill it, and the fruit after a time would take on its natural color.

Mr. Thomas restated his prescription for the cure of scale. Take ten pounds of lime, twenty pounds of sulphur and forty gallons of water. These are boiled for three-quarters of an hour.

SHEEP DIP.

Mr. Motheral explained that a man in this county named Habler used to dip his sheep in that compound, and Habler used to urge his neighbor, an orchardist, to use the sheep dip on his infected trees. The result surpassed all their expectations; it not only killed the scale, but it gave renewed live and vigor to the trees. This was how the remedy came to be discovered. It was used on sheep at first.

A recess was taken until this morning at 9 o'clock.

Dr. Chapman's Lecture.

Music Hall of the Y. M. C. A. was well filled last night with an appreciative audience which listened with attentive interest to the lecture of E. S. Chapman, D.D., entitled, "Humorous and Serious Recollections and Impressions of Life in Washington." The lecture abounded with humorous anecdotes and useful information, and was frequently and heartily applauded. Dr. Chapman is pastor of the Presbyterian Church of East Oakland, and is a scholarly gentleman and a fluent speaker. Before the commencement of the lecture F. J. Haber read an estimate of the Association's remaining expenses for the coming year, which aggregated $5750. It was estimated that $3750 of this amount would be covered by receipts from membership fees. The balance would have to be raised by other means. At the conclusion of the discourse the lecturer appealed to the audience for contributions for the worthy cause, and paid a glowing tribute to the work already accomplished by the Association. The subscription received amounted to $953, leaving a balance which can easily be raised.

MADERA IRRIGATION.

A Test Case Made of the Legality of the Act.

Many prominent citizens of Madera and vicinity are in the city to attend the test case of the Madera Irrigation District, which is opposed by Miller & Lux, The California Pastoral and Agricultural Company, J. B. Haggin and others, and which is to come up before Judge Campbell this morning.

The Madera District embraces over 350,000 acres, and the people living on the land voted to raise $850,000 for the purpose of constructing canals, flumes, etc., for irrigating purposes. The opponents of the district contend that they are unjustly assessed; that the people of the district do not know what particular land is and is not in need of irrigation, and that they acted without sufficient knowledge in voting for the bonds. The Directors of the district are making this a test case as provided for by a subsequent act of the Legislature. Hinds & Merriam are attorneys for the irrigators.

Austin—White.

Last evening at 9 o'clock, in the presence of relatives and immediate friends, at the residence of the bride's parents on the corner of Calaveras and L streets, Edward Austin and Miss Susie F. White were united in the bonds of matrimony by Superior Judge M. K. Harris. Miss Lizzie Green of Stockton acted as bridesmaid and Am S. Hayes as best man.

Following the brief but impressive ceremony the two hearts that had confided their future into each other's keeping, and the invited guests were given a wedding supper, after which Mr. and Mrs. E. Austin took their departure for The Hughes hotel, where they will stop for a few days previous to moving to their new home on the corner of Tulare and Q streets, which is now being furnished and arranged for housekeeping. The happy couple have a host of friends in the city and elsewhere, and their desertion from the ranks of single bliss will be regretted.

A California Discovery.

Baker & Colson, the enterprising druggists, have received an invoice of the Great California Remedy called "That Wond'rous Liniment." All who are suffering with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Lumbago, Headache, in fact any aches or pains, will find that this remedy, which sells at 50 cents and $1.00, will, without fail, cure them. Try it and you will not be disappointed.

"Bissell" Chilled Plows are taking the lead. DONAHOO, EMMONS & CO., Agents. n8tf

THE VINE DISEASE.

Commissioner Wheeler's Description of the Pest.

IT IS THE DOWNY MILDEW.

Terrible Ravages Among the Wine and Raisin Vineyards of Southern California.

Written for THE REPUBLICAN.

In France in 1878 there appeared an affection of the grape and vine, which for rapidity in course and destruction was unexampled by any prior disease. In two years the vines of a district would be destroyed or so greatly affected that the crop in the majority of instances would not be worth the picking. With greater or lesser severity it has from that day affected the vines of that country, and has spread throughout Central and Southern Europe and Algiers.

EXPORTED FROM AMERICA.

This destructive parasite was taken from America, where it had long been known to exist, but although it was not considered harmless it was never thought or publicly announced to be capable of so much injury. The name is Peronospora Viticola or the Downy Mildew.

The very close relations existing between this fungus, when it is considered, its method of attack, and the great destruction which follows in its trail, has led me to pursue an investigation into that affection which has destroyed so many acres of vineyards in Southern California. The close anology which exists between the destructive character of the Downy Mildew in France, and that of the former, indicate that both are of the same order with the modifications or excess that change of climate and other attending circumstances may bring.

BOTH WILD AND UNCULTIVATED.

This mildew is common to both the wild and cultivated grapes, and in the region east of the Mississippi it had long been known as a serious pest, and in 1885 was reported to be in California, where the losses in some localities ranged from 10 to 100 per cent. But in New England and along the northern tier of states, although of frequent occurrence, its action is comparatively insignificant.

Professor Treleases, in describing this disease of the grape, wrote: "The greater number of diseased berries were simply drying up, with no external signs of insect attack. This fungus consists of a vegetative portion which grows within the more tender or living tissues of the vine. Upon this mycelium at different periods and in very unlike ways, two sorts of reproductive bodies or spores are formed, one kind produced externally on short filaments, the other developed by a special sexual process within the tissues of the host plant. The first are produced in great numbers throughout the summer, and serve for the immediate propagation of the fungus, effecting its rapid distribution; the second are formed later and do not germinate until the following season. This mycelium grows between the cells composing the tissues of the leaves, young grapes and shoots, and the threads of which the mycelium is made up push their way between the cells. On these cells are minute lateral projections which penetrate the adjacent cell walls, absorb the nourishment for the support of the fungus and thus destroy the leaf.

HEAT HELPS IT.

"Vines previously free from the mildew may become affected at any time during the summer. The reproductive spores are born in great profusion; it has been estimated that from two to ten millions may be produced on a single invaded vine, and as each is capable of producing five or more new individuals, the reproductive power of the fungus passes our comprehension."

Dr. Farlow found that the quickest method of infection was secured by laying a healthy leaf upon one affected. In some instances the mildew appeared upon the healthy leaf the second day.

The two conditions necessary for the development of the mildew are heat and moisture. If we find ourselves unable to combat a fungus in its active, injurious stage, we may discover some period in its development, when its destruction may be effected with comparative ease. The great desideratum is a substance which, applied to the vines in season, will prevent their germination.

REMEDIES.

Dr. Streuzel holds that the remedies against the Peronospora and allied mildews should be applied when the vine is in a dormant condition, to destroy the germs of the fungus.

In a paper on mildew, Professor C. V. Riley remarks, referring to the phylloxera and oidium Tuckeri in Europe, "Yet the historic evidence is correct as to the introduction from America, both of the phylloxera and idium, and to my mind, they both furnish admirable illustrations of a change in an organism sufficiently marked, that without the historic evidence the question of the exact specific identity of the parent and its transcontinental issue might be well raised. Seventy-five and ninety-five degrees are the temperatures most favorable to the development of this fungus."

BLASTED FOLIAGE.

Col. Alexander Pearson of New Jersey writes: "When my vineyards have been swept by the Peronospora, the foliage blasts as by a conflagration, fruit and canes failing to mature."

G. B. Cerlatti, Director of the Revue de Viticulture et d'Enologie d'Italienne, October 10, 1885, Agricola: "Five years have passed since we announced the appearance of Peronospora Viticola upon the hills of Conegliano. Since then we have followed with anxiety the announcements of cotemporary or later invasions of this fungus in several localities of Upper and Middle Italy, where they have caused more or less considerable ravages. The peronospora could be seen along the sea-shore, and on the plains, at a distance from the hills. From the Italian lakes to Milan, from Milan to Venice and from Conegliano to Bologne, all the vines I saw were more or less injured. They were almost completely stripped of their foliage, the branches bearing a few leaves and greenish clusters, which will not ripen. The grapes from vines that are injured are not fit for the manufacture of wine, but only for a "piquette" of a little value. For several years past the disease has prevailed in Italy, France and Algiers, but it has never appeared before with the intensity it has shown this year. For this year (1885) this destructive malady has caused losses amounting to tens of millions of pounds."

DEVELOPED RAPIDLY.

On July 10, 1884, the disease developed itself at St. Julien, Pavillac, St. Estephe, Margaux, Langoa and Leuville, France. Rain on August 26th and the first days of September, succeeded by warm weather, caused the peronospora to emerge from its torpid condition and develop rapidly. Finally, toward mid-September, the disease made fearful progress. Everywhere the vines lost their verdure, the scant foliage which remained on them was burned, and had a brown, earthy color.

Mr. A. Perry, Comptes Rendus of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, October 2, 1885: "A rainy period set in August 23d. At the close of the first week in September, from the brown color of the vines, one might now mistake them at a distance for plowed fields. The leaves had fallen in great numbers, and those which remained had largely withered, with brown edges burned and spotted with a dull green center, like leaves detached from the stem and artifically dried; the wood was not well matured; the berry was shriveled and easily detached, and the shoots kept only a few leaves."

SYMPTOMS.

By M. Millardet, professor in the faculty of sciences, Bordeaux Journal d'Agriculture, October 8, 1885: "Since the appearance of mildew in France in 1878 I have not ceased to study in the hope of discovering a weak point in its development. I notice in the course of my investigations that the summer spore of this Peronospora easily loses its powers of germination."

"Prosper Lafitte, in the Journal of Agriculture, October 1, 1885: "I first noticed the mildew June 30th. The leaves showed yellow on the upper surface, had also begun to fall, and have less developed branches. In 1884 I mentioned that some California vines, which I raised from the seed, were subject to mildew. Upon our hills a superficial view does not distinguish the vines from the fields, the colors so much resemble each other. This is because the disease developed in our regions in 1885 with an intensity never before known."

It will readily be seen by the preceding descriptions that they are a wonderful counterpart of that disease, which has been raging in several counties of Southern California for several years and which is gradually extending. The yellow spots and the burned edges and other parts of the leaf, the canes not maturing, the berries not ripening, and the denudation of foliage, and the exhaustion and death of the vine have been too frequently seen and met with during the past five years.

IN ANAHEIM.

The disease first made its appearance to any considerable extent in Anaheim in 1884, succeeding a very heavy rainfall in June. The conditions were favorable for its rapid germination, and it spread with such remarkable swiftness that in three years' time the most of the vineyards in the immediate and surrounding sections were entirely destroyed. That this disease is not caused by sap affection or rot, is apparent by the thousands of examples which can be cited. In the neighborhood of Anaheim, Santa Ana, Orange, and in fact every locality which has had its vines destroyed and dug out, suckers from roots, also old roots, show a large healthy growth. These cases are not exceptional, but on the contrary almost universal. In instances where the cuttings have been put out from vines known as diseased, as in Mr. Shorb's vineyard and others, the cuttings show a stand of 90 to 95 per cent., and no shoot will show a healthy growth when the sap which gave it life or the root which nourished it are in a diseased and affected condition.

And, again, I will quote the instances of those diseased vines—three mission vines dug up in the neighborhood of Orange, aged about four years, and which would probably have not lived through another season. These vines were replanted in Mr. Shorb's hot house December 20, 1888, and at the time I saw them, October 8, 1889, they looked as healthy as any vines could; foliage rich and heavy, canes well maturing, thus furnishing a very strong indication that we have not to combat a sap or root disease; on the contrary this sheltering of the vine from the dews, fogs and showers, succeeded by very warm weather, and it not becoming affected at the usual period, indicate that we have a disease of the mildew variety to combat, and that it is one of the worst varieties of fungi.

The losses to the grape industry in the southern part of the state, during the past five years, will not be covered by tens of millions of dollars.

A BAD OUTLOOK.

From my readings and observations I am inclined to the belief that the disease will yet spread over many localities where it is believed incapable of existing. Many places which a year ago denied its existence in their vineyards have their people considerably alarmed at the ravages it is causing. The scientists differ as to what is the cause, and it does not remain for me to say, but its close resemblance to the descriptions given of Peronospora Viticola leads me to think it is that mildew or a very close ally. But I will state that the disease, or parasite, can be combatted successfully.

To destroy this pest requires united action on the part of the vineyardists, and a systematic method; I mean by this that vineyards can be kept clean, even if they are in the neighborhood of the contagion.

In conclusion, I would state that I have seen many vineyards dug up because they were dying and the owners knew of no remedy, or had seen something applied which had not been as successful as had been their expectations. Before digging up vineyards or vines supposed to be dead, I would recommend that the lower part of the stock be examined, and if there should be any signs of life, then cut it close to the surface, reducing the tax upon the root, and the chances are greatly in favor of new shoots coming up the following season, thus saving at least a year on planting cuttings, and the buds will show early enough, if the vine cut back is alive, to admit the planting of cuttings.

RICHARD WHEELER,
District Horticultural Commissioner.
FRESNO, Nov. 5, 1889.

Capitalists in Fresno.

E. C. Irvin, Treasurer of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, Pa., S. E. Ancona, Secretary and Treasurer of the Reading Fire Insurance Company and the Reading Trust Company of Pennsylvania, and John D. Ruoff, a Director of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, have spent several weeks visiting the principal resorts and valleys in the state.

Yesterday they visited some of the colonies and Barton's vineyard, and they are greatly pleased and delighted with their trip. The gentlemen are all capitalists and it is not improbable that late this year will see several of their sons in Fresno planting raisin vineyards. All the visitors sent several cases of Fresno wine to their homes East. While here they were the guests of Vincent, Cole & Chittenden.

Tell the Truth.

The historians who think Dickens and other writers broke up imprisonment for debt in England will have to revise their opinions if the report be correct that 10,000 debtors are in jail in Great Britain. Probably if other abuses in England were brought to light, as they would certainly be by newspapers in this country, the advance in the last fifty years would not be so great as the optimists declare. There is nothing so much dreaded by men who oppress their fellows as a newspaper press that dares to tell the truth and believes in investigating any institution about which complaint is made.—Chronicle.

Have they discontinued the practice of putting debtors on the auction block in Delaware and selling them for debt?

Unlucky Persons.

An esteemed contemporary refers to certain persons who recently received appointments in the United States branch mint here as "lucky ones." Say, rather, unlucky ones. The unluckiest thing that can happen to a young American—male or female—is to receive appointment to a political office—to an office for appointment to which political influence is necessary. We do not know a more demoralizing thing. It usually spoils the appointee ever afterwards for any steady attempt to earn a living as the majority of American citizens have to earn one.—S. F. Report.

The highest market prices paid for your Eggs, Butter and Poultry at the Market Stores, South J street. n8tf

A WORTHY INSTITUTION

Anniversary Exercises of the Y. M. C. A.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Close Relationship Between Morals, and Exercises and Cleanliness—Brilliant Prospects.

The beautiful hall of the Young Men's Christian Association was crowded yesterday at the afternoon and evening meetings. The service of song in the afternoon was particularly enjoyable, and was led by Professor F. Poole, assisted by the male choir and orchestra. James G. Clark sang two songs in his best style. Addresses were made by Revs. C. O. Steele and J. W. Webb. The annual testimonial meeting was conducted by G. S. Bower.

There was not even standing room in the hall at the evening service, at which the following program was rendered: Rev. E. S. Chaddock delivered a prayer of thanksgiving, General Secretary Detering read the notices, James G. Clark sang two solos, and Rev. Dr. DeWitt delivered a brilliant address.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Dr. McClelland then read the President's report. He began by saying that it has been the custom among Young Men's Christian Associations to set apart an evening for the presentation to the public of annual reports and reviews, and that this occasion has been called an anniversary. He then gave a review of the work of the Association during the past year in building and fitting up the elegant structure which is one of the ornaments of the city of Fresno. The present Board of Trustees consists of Hon. J. P. Vincent, Chairman; F. J. Haber, Secretary; Alexander Gordon, Treasurer, and S. Moulux and Dr. McClelland.

HARD WORK.

The work of the Trustees has demanded five times as much time and attention as any similar work of a purely business nature. During several months two weekly meetings were held, often requiring four hours at each meeting, not to mention the hours and days spent in special committee work.

In many respects the time for building was rather unpropitious. Had the financial difficulties of the past year been foreseen at the beginning the building would not have been commenced. There need be no thought of letting the work of building rest. It will go on almost without intermission until our magnificent plan is all worked out in brick and wood and iron, and the people of Fresno who, have given the money with such liberality, will be convinced in a few months that it is the best investment they have ever made, even when viewed from a financial standpoint.

EXERCISE AND MORALS.

Although the baths which we intend to have in operation in July are hardly ready yet, the gymnasium, the thanks to the generosity of our lamented Mr. Hamilton, has been the delightful resort of many a fortunate young man for some six weeks. The quality of a young man's morals will depend upon where he spends his leisure time. Hence, we consider the reading-room, the gymnasium and the games to be very important auxiliaries to our work. Just as you can reach some old men through the love of gain; some young women through their love of dress, so you can reach most young men through their love of fun.

GREATER THAN MEN.

Dr. McClelland, after announcing his intention of retiring from the Presidency, said: "That institution whose mainstay is only one or two men, is too much like a stool with only one or two legs. I do not say that anything like this is the situation here. On the contrary, we have many strong and willing helpers, but I speak of it as a tendency of such institutions which is to be resisted. The more trained leaders and managers we have in the various departments of our work, the more sure we are of a prolonged existence and a marked success.

DUTY NOT TO BE SHIRKED.

"Nevertheless, let no one shrink from good works through diffidence, or be over-anxious to give place to others in the leadership of good works, but let him so lead that others may be brought to the front and learn how to do his work. Then he can afford to die. Otherwise, the good work may perish with him.

"Under God we are destined to accomplish grand results here, but not merely because we have a gymnasium. We must never degrade our work to the standard of an athletic club. Otherwise, we are sailing under false colors, and as a Christian Association we will have no right to exist, and cannot deserve or hope for success.

Notice of Assessment.

Enterprise Canal and Irrigation Company.

FRESNO, Fresno County, Cal., Sept. 16, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, AT A meeting of the Directors held on the 11th day of September, 1889, an assessment of $10 per share was levied on the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary, at his office, or to the First National Bank of Fresno. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 19th day of October, 1889, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before will be sold on the 9th day of November, 1889, to pay the delinquent assessments, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

se[illegible]t J. P. VINCENT, Secretary.

Notice.—At a meeting held by the Board of Directors on the 19th instant it was decided to postpone the date of delinquency until October 26, 1889.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Visalia, Cal., Oct. 5, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FOLLOWING-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Fresno county, at Fresno, Cal., on December 19, 1889, viz.: Mary E. Armstrong, D. S. No. 10,146, for the southwest ¼ of section 26, township 14 south, range 12 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz.:

Emma C. Diefendorf, of Firebaugh, Cal.
James Voorhees, of Fresno, Co.
Etta Voorhees, of Firebaugh, Cal
M. J. Dewell, of Cal.

o[illegible] M. J. WRIGHT, Register.

Land Notice.

United States Land Office,
Visalia, Cal., Sept. 21, 1889.

COMPLAINT HAVING BEEN ENTERED AT this office by Michael C. Hurley against Paul J. Crowley, for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture entry No. 2019, dated October 10, 1887, upon the sw ¼ of sec. 21, township 20 south, range 17 east, in Fresno county, Cal., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the said Paul J. Crowley has not broken, plowed or cultivated said land, or any portion thereof.

The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 12th day of November, 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

se[illegible] M. J. WRIGHT, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Visalia, Cal., Oct. 3, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FOLLOWING-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Fresno county, at Fresno, Cal., on December 18, 1889, viz.: Emma C. Diefendorf, D. S. No. 10,123, for the southeast ¼ of section 35, township 11 south, range 12 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz.:

Mary E. Armstrong, of Firebaugh, Cal
James Voorhees, of Firebaugh, Cal.
Etta Voorhees, of Firebaugh, Cal
L. T. Armstrong, of Fresno, Cal.

oct[illegible] M. J. WRIGHT, Register

The Fresno Republican

PUBLISHED EVERY
FRIDAY AFTERNOON
—BY—
Short & Shanklin.

TERMS:
Per Annum in Advance.............$2.5
Six Months, " " $1.5
Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1889.

S. J. Hinds will return from San Francisco to-morrow

Fred Saffell is confined to his home on account of illness.

M. J. Donahoo returned to his home in San Francisco yesterday.

Last chance to hear the "Jinglers" at Y. M. C. A. music hall to-night.

The Madera Irrigation District case has been continued till December 20th.

Mrs. Frank H. Ball of San Francisco is visiting friends in the city for a few days.

There will be a drill meeting of Engine Company No. 2 and Hose Company No. 2 at 7 o'clock this evening.

The funeral of Miss Laird will take place at the residence in Central colony to-day (Friday) at 1:30 P. M.

Frank Storer will speak on temperance topics at the West Park school house on Sunday evening next.

G. W. Lindley, formerly manager of the Ideal clothing store, left on yesterday morning's overland train for Chicago, Ill., to reside in future.

Mrs. T. W. Borchers went to San Francisco this morning to purchase additional goods for the holiday trade.

H. E. Lawrence has located his cigar store in the United States hotel building on Mariposa street.

Mrs. Josiah Stone is plaintiff in an action in the Superior Court against Mary May to foreclose a $175 mortgage on lots 15, 16 and 17, block 4, Villa addition.

Miss E. E. South, of the firm of South & Fentem, went to San Francisco this morning to select a stock of holiday books, stationery, and other goods in their line.

Dr. Rowell will deliver the address before the Unity Society next Sunday at 11 A. M. in Church's Hall. The public is invited.

A good house greeted the appearance of "The Jinglers" at the Y. M. C. A. Hall last night. The performance was well received and will be repeated this evening.

Mrs. H. Seward of Los Angeles arrived in this city yesterday on a visit of two months to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Pridham. Her husband is a wholesale grocery merchant in the "City of Angels."

Coroner Bishop left on the south-bound express last evening for Alcade, south of Huron, having received a telegram during the day stating that J. D. Herera had shot and killed Fernando Romeo. No further particulars were obtained.

Mr. John S. Dore is successfully disproving the claim that first-class figs can only be produced in the foothills of the northern citrus belt. The valley land of Fresno cannot be excelled for either figs or raisins.

Mattie E. Leach has brought suit in the Superior Court against John Krohn and others to foreclose a $3000 mortgage on the west half of the southwest quarter and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 5, township 8, range 21.

The party to be given by the '89-'90 Social Club at Riggs Theater to-night promises to be largely attended, and as usual, a grand success. All the week many of the members have been looking closely at the details and also that the visitors should have one of the most enjoyable times in their lives, and lastly, that the members should previously provide themselves with partners.

What the San Francisco Examiner of June 26th says about the "Jinglers:" "The Jingler Concert Company of Chicago gave an entertainment last evening at Calvary Presbyterian Church in aid of the funds of the Sunday school. A large audience was present and the entertainment was thoroughly enjoyed. The voices are all strong and musical."

The Women's Christian Temperance Union wish to extend, through these columns, their thanks for the use of the Presbyterian and Baptist Churches during the lectures of Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens. MRS. J. F. GREELEY, Pres.
MRS. VIOLA MITCHELL, Secretary.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

Serious Accident Yesterday to a Teamster at Toll House.

W. A. Petrea, the stage driver, came down from Toll House yesterday afternoon and brought news of the serious if not fatal accident that happened to Joseph Paddock yesterday morning.

Paddock was coming down from Humphrey's lumber mills, above Toll House, and while on a steep grade with two wagons heavily loaded with lumber, the trail wagon began to break its fastenings. Mr. Paddock got down from his wagon, loosened the tongue of the smaller wagon and while engaged in refixing it the vehicle started down the grade, and before he could escape jammed his body against the rear end of the other wagon.

He managed to get out by the aid of a teamster, and was put aboard a spring wagon and started for his home in Red Banks district.

Moses Mock, who had also learned of the accident, said last evening he had been told that Paddock would be brought to this city for treatment, if he was able to withstand the journey.

The Abbott Scandal.

About a week ago an article appeared in THE REPUBLICAN stating that Mrs. W. W. Abbott had been arrested on complaint of her husband, on a charge of disturbing the peace.

The statement is true, but it appears that the angry couple have a daughter named Miss Nettie Abbott, who has taken umbrage at the publicity given her mother and the disagreeable position in which she has been placed with her friends.

She states that her father is to blame for all the trouble, and desires to have made public the following statement which she avers to be true:

"The fact that my mother was arrested is not attributable to misconduct on her part, but to my father, who was twisting my mother's wrist at the time of the arrest, in order to make her give up 50 cents supposed to be in her possession, but which she gave to me a few moments previous."

She added "that her father is a 'crank' on money matters, and that she and her mother make up fifty-two beds every day, while he does nothing."

The Grady Card Party.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Grady gave a card party at their beautiful home, on the corner of Kern and K streets, last evening, complimentary to John G. McElvaney of Oakland, who is spending a few days in Fresno. Those present were: Miss Lizzie Thorne, Miss Emma Weaver, Miss Nannie Weaver, Miss Mamie Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Phillips; Messrs. J. M. Costigan, J. J. White, Hy Jackson, S. J. Ashman and H. W. Burton.

The players interested themselves at cards until nearly midnight when the guests were surprised with a supper of tomales served in their laps. After discussing the merits of the edible and the liquid refreshments for nearly an hour the highly enjoyable party—and that is the kind of a party which the host and hostess are always known to give—was brought to an end.

$1500 AN ACRE.

The Income from Sacramento Table Grapes.

THE LOS ANGELES VINE PEST.

Alkali Brought to the Surface is Injuring Some Fresno Vineyards —Drainage Recommended.

The Fruit-Growers were angry last night, at the evening session of the convention. Kimball of San Diego started the complaint. He said that the delegates had been treated with great discourtesy by the Fresno people. He had not seen more than two or three of them present at any of the sessions.

On Tuesday, when the session opened, the janitor was sweeping the floor when the delegates came in, greatly to their annoyance, and yesterday the floor had not been swept at all. Added to that, the hall had not been decorated, no display of Fresno's fruit had been made there and nothing had been done in the way of furthering their entertainment and their comfort.

E. J. Griffith tried to soothe the delegates with a well-worded and well-timed apology. The fruit-growers of this county, he said, were very busy packing their fruit and they could not attend the session without risking serious loss to their business, etc., but the delegates were not to be appeased by an apology, no matter how elegantly composed and gracefully delivered. They reiterated the charge that they had been treated with neglect and discourtesy.

A motion was made to accept the invitation of Thomas E. Hughes on behalf of the committee to visit the vineyards this morning, and the invitation was unanimously declined without thanks, several delegates stating that the convention had too much business before it and wanted to shake the Fresno dust off its heels as soon as it could. Some delegates expressed regret that the convention had been held here at all, and said that they would not come again.

The salient point of the vine disease discussion was made by E. J. Griffith, who said that the few vines that had died in Fresno died from the roots up, while the Los Angeles vines died from the the tops down, thus conclusively showing that the two diseases were different.

After the meeting several delegates complained also that they had been given to understand that if they came here the hotel rates would be cut down for the delegates, but that that could not be done.

At the morning session yesterday of the Fruit-Growers' Convention the annexed resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Horticulturists of California are due and hereby tendered to Professor E. J. Wickson for the introduction of his book, "The California Fruits and How to Grow Them." And we recommend the same to the kind consideration of the horticulturists of California.

A paper on "Fruit Drying" was read by Emory R. Smith, horticultural editor of the California Fruit Grower. He said that the greatest menace to the market for dried fruits was not European competition, but a neglect of the quality of the dried fruit. A first-class article will always command first-class prices, no matter how much foreign competition there may be.

J. H. Kullom of Tustin, Orange county, read an essay on "Resin Spray and its Effect on Citrus Trees." Two varieties of pests have inflicted great damage on the orchards of Orange county. One of these was the black scale, an old pioneer, and the other the red scale, an importation from Australia. This scale is transported by birds and bees. The following wash was recommended for the destruction of the red scale: One hundred gallons of water, twenty pounds of resin, eight pounds of 70-per cent soda, five pounds of fish oil and two and a half pounds of petroleum. This prescription should be well shaken before taken.

Mrs. Elwood Cooper read a paper on "Floral Culture," in which she stated that sheep and cattle had destroyed many varieties of wild flowers and plants.

The Raisin Industry.

The afternoon was devoted to a discussion on the raisin industry, and the proceedings were opened by E. W. Maslin of Placer by the reading of an essay written by John P. Onstott of Yuba City. In 1878 William Thompson, Sr., of Yuba City received three grape cuttings from Rochester, N. Y. These were grafted on old vines, but only one graft grew. Onstott grafted a few of the cuttings and the product was named the Thompson Seedless.

"This grape," the essay went on to say, "will take the place of the dirty Corinth grape, known as the currant of commerce. It is larger and more mealy than the currant and has the same color as the Muscat. It has no seeds at all. Three pounds and a quarter of the green grapes make one pound of dried grapes and they dry as rapidly in the shade as in the sun, and it does not burn on the vine.

"The vines were planted eight feet apart and pinned to a long spur, and were started, but were not irrigated.

AN ENORMOUS YIELD

"The product of the first vine which took the graft, I have weighed for four years, with the following result: First year, 50 pounds; second year, 68 pounds; third year, 70 pounds; fourth year, 100 pounds; making an average for each year of 74¼ pounds. In 1889 this vine was pruned to short spurs, by mistake, and only produced 15 pounds.

"In 1888 nine vines produced an average of 69 pounds each. In 1889 the vines were pruned short, for cuttings, and twelve vines produced 361 pounds, an average of 30 pounds of grapes. Even the latter yield is sufficient to satisfy the most exacting.

"The economical handling of this grape must commend itself to growers. It can be stemmed at once by machinery, does not need to be faced in packing and can be put on the market either in sacks or boxes."

The minimum and maximum yield, as given above, will aggregate from sixteen to thirty-four tons to the acre.

Professor Sanders of Fresno said that John S. Ward, who has four or five acres of grapes eight years old, adjoining his place, netted $250 an acre from the product this year.

THE BLACKKNOT CURED.

Professor Hussman of Napa announced that he had cured the blackknot by cutting off the vine below the surface and cleft grafting it with a cutting of bearing wood eighteen inches long. Ninety-five per cent of these graftings "took," and the result was a strong, healthy vine, with a large yield.

THE LOS ANGELES VINE DISEASE.

N. W. Motheral of Tulare announced that $300 an acre had been realized from raisin grapes grown in his county. The climate is very hot in Tulare county, and the vines are trimmed low so that the grapes may be protected from sunburn.

"There is not a section in the state," he added, "that can raise more raisins to the acre than we can, but I am now hesitating about planting any more vines, because of the dread of this vine disease of Southern California. If it is a disease at all we have no right to expect to escape it. The diseased vines and their leaves have been examined by experts with the microscope and even the microscope does not reveal what the trouble is.

"I took branches from some diseased vines that I found in this section of the country and after looking the matter fairly in the face, so far as Fresno is concerned, I can say that there is no disease here at all. [Applause.] It is due to the alkaline condition of the soil in certain isolated spots in this county. Around Stockton I found the vines to have the same appearance.

SALT AND SODA.

"I have not found, and I don't believe that there is any disease here or any in the Northern part of the state. To my idea it is the salt and soda in parts of the soil that is killing the vines. There is a hardpan impregnated with salt and soda one or two feet below the surface, and the irrigation water brings it to the surface and evaporates and leaves it there.

"This is the condition of things that I found to prevail in Malaga, in this county. There the salt is so strong in the soil that you can take it in your hand and you can taste the salt. I am satisfied that it is the salts in the earth that are killing the vines in Malaga and in some of the colonies here.

"There is one sure remedy for this state of things, and that is drainage. This selfsame problem has been worked out in India. In that country thousands of acres that were once a fertile country are now salt land—the result of irrigation. I say that it would be better to have this valley without a drop of water than have it come into a similar condition.

DRAINAGE.

"This valley was once the bed of the ocean, and these salts were left here in that way, and, in order to get rid of them, this whole country will have to have a system of drainage. The water carrying these salts in solution can be drained off to the south and west, and thus the country can be saved. If that is not done these vineyards and orchards in the course of time will be converted into salt plains.

"In my own county, we are running the salt out of our land by means of the Kings river and its branches.

"There is another matter I wish to speak about in connection with these diseased conditions of vines and trees in California. Now, the apple tree will live seventy-five years. We take from one of these trees fifty years old a graft and put it on a root. That graft is fifty years old when it starts the work of bearing. Hence the trees have died and rotted on our hands without any known cause all over California in every man's orchard.

"Our vines that we are planting in California to-day are planted from cuttings that originally descended from vines 400 and 500 years old, and as a result our vines are too feeble to withstand the attacks of disease. We must go back to the commencement and raise our vines from seed and propagate our trees and vines in that way."

Mr. Motheral concluded by urging the establishment, in every county in the state, of experimental stations, where vines and fruit trees may be grown under glass so that the pollen will fertilize the seed, and from this seed the same variety of fruit and grapes can be raised.

THE LOS ANGELES PEST.

J. H. Kullom of Tustin spoke of the ravages of the vine disease in Southern California, and contended that the disease there was not caused by salts or alkali. He mentioned one vineyard the soil of which was composed of sand and gravel so loose that if a river were turned in on it the water would sink into the ground, and the place would be dry in twenty-four hours. There was not a particle of alkali in that soil, and yet that vineyard was the first to succumb to the disease. These vineyards now were being utilized for the cultivation of the peanut, the squash, the potato and corn.

Supervisor T. C. White of Fresno county said that while some vines in this county were dying from alkali this alkali was to be found only in certain spots. A thorough system of drainage would entirely eradicate that evil. He strenuously denied that the disease here was identical with that in the southern part of the state. The vines that die from alkali look the same when they are dead as the vines that die from the Los Angeles disease.

"We have enough land without alkali," he added, "to produce all the raisins that California can consume, and yet not plant a vine on alkali land. Some of the old Mission vines, over a hundred years old, have died within the last year. If alkali is killing these old vines they must be taking the alkali to them, but I don't believe that it is alkali that is killing them. I don't believe that anyone can show any vines on good land here that present the same symptoms that are developed on the Los Angeles vines."

THE SAME APPEARANCE.

Mr. Motheral explained that he did not wish to say that the disease was the same, but to his eye the appearance of the diseased vines was the same. "I have had vines from both sections of the state before the experts of the State Viticultural Association, and I told them that the Fresno vine was the Los Angeles one and that the Los Angeles one was the Fresno vine, and the experts got so tangled up that they could not tell one from the other."

A. C. Bryant said that he and Captain McLaughlin had visited the infected districts in the southern part of the state and found that a great many vineyards had been dug up and that the land had been planted to pumpkins. They came to the conclusion that there was nothing in Fresno county like it. "We compared some of the leaves with those of the vines here, and we couldn't see any difference at all. The disease here—if it be a disease—is caused by alkali in the soil."

The speaker had punched holes all over his vineyard with an iron rod half an inch thick and eight feet long with a square end and he had struck the hardpan at from four to seven feet from the surface. He found that in every place where the vines were not thrifty there was a hard, red sandstone soil above the hardpan and it was very difficult to push the rod through it. All over this county the hardpan varies from three to eight feet deep. In every case of diseased or dying vines in Sanger and in the colonies south he found either alkali or this hard stratum of soil on top of the hardpan. The decay affected vines of all ages, and he had found vines from two years old to those of forty-three years old that had died.

COLD WEATHER.

"We told the Los Angeles people that they didn't have enough cold weather there to drive the sap back to the roots; that they had changed the condition of the climate by planting so many trees, and so much shrubbery and green stuff; and this had made their winters warmer and damper."

Captain McLaughlin of Oleander graphically described the yellow appearance of the vineyards around Santa Ana. He found in Santa Ana that some vineyards had been dug up three years ago, and he saw vines that had been attacked by the disease seven years ago. They prune their vines as early as the latter part of December, and they graft in January and the vines bleed. The evergreen trees that have been planted there are thriving, but the apple, plum, apricot and prune trees are dead. That signifies that the climate has changed within a few years so as to become a tropical climate.

With reference to the assertion that the Los Angeles disease was caused probably by poverty of soil, the Captain said that he saw on the site of these dead vinyards corn that stood ten feet high—the finest that he had ever seen, and immense pumpkins, so that the soil could not have been poor that produced such growth as that.

"I dug up and planted my vines three times in certain alkaline spots, and they died on me, but I bored holes through the hardpan and let the alkali out, and my vines thrived after that."

CHEAP ICE.

Dr. Peck opposed the climatic theory. He saw plenty of ice in Los Angeles in November, 1885. He knew also that men had skated on ice in the streets of Los Angeles two years ago.

Secretary Lelong said that in one district where the diseased vines had been dug up they had planted the olive, and the disease had entirely disappeared and they were now replacing the olives with vines (because of the diseases to which the olive was subject in that district) and the vines showed no traces of the disease.

Another member remarked that the planting of immature wood was a fertile source of disease. Peach trees that were planted from the seed did well in San Luis Rey, and to-day there could be seen in that place seedling peach trees in bearing that had been bearing since 1822. The whole work of Nature seems to be concentrated on the production of seeds, and man appears to be striving to overcome the efforts of Nature. The seed contains strong fertilizing elements, yet in the grape it is taken away and never returned to the soil. It was necessary that the soil of vineyards should be fertilized. He tasted grapes at table yesterday that he could not eat, they were so strongly impregnated with alkali.

D. M. Pyle of Bakersfield told the convention that alkali had showed itself this year in places where it had never before appeared. He advised vineyardists to break up the hardpan so as to allow the alkali to sipe through.

Colonel Martin Denicke of Fresno announced that the alkaline disease has existed in Fresno for the past ten years, and that it was not spreading at all. There was nothing about it to cause the least alarm.

Secretary Lelong said that the Los Angeles disease first made its appearance the next year after a heavy flood that covered the ground eight feet in depth and killed the walnut trees. There was no alkali on the land where the disease appeared. In one place where the pest killed a large vineyard the waters of the freshet sank into the ground, and did not remain on the surface as it did in other places.

"The disease, which has appeared in some of the Fresno vineyards," remarked G. E. Freeman of Fresno, "is no new thing with us. It is the work of alkali. It has appeared somewhat more than usual in this county this year. In June we had a spell of intensely hot weather, and this brought up the alkali. The region where it appeared most is where surface irrigation is resorted to the most. Immediately after that hot spell I found the leaves beginning to drop off. In some cases the vines themselves died, but these cases were rare. In the cool weather the vines recuperated, and the next summer they are found to be growing thriftily. On the heavier soil traces of the disease are very rarely found, and very little irrigation is done. On the Butler, Forsyth and Ball vineyards there has been no irrigation since the first year the vines were set out. The speaker had fifty acres, just out of town, that had never been watered. He was of the opinion that hereafter drainage must be connected with irrigation.

Colonel Martin Denicke said that the burnt appearance of the leaves in this county was due to the vinehopper, which sucked the sap from the leaves. This county had a natural drainage, and the water could not be carried away any faster than by artificial means. There are thousands of acres of thrifty vines in this county that have never been irrigated.

Timothy Collins of Anaheim described the vine disease. The vine begins to die from the tips of the leaves and canes, and the roots are the last to be affected.

W. M. Williams of Fresno announced that the yellow spider had been found on some of the Fresno vines, but that a spray of cold water killed the spider. His opinion of the Los Angeles disease was that it was caused by poverty of the soil. Mr. Evans fertilized with sheep manure ten acres of a twenty-acre infected vineyard, and the ten acres that were manured showed no traces of the disease after a while.

Maslin of Placer asserted that manuring was a sure remedy against the phylloxera. Nothing that he knew of could kill the vinehoppers. They got fat on sulphur. The Muscat grape grows better in Fresno than anywhere else, because the climate and soil are suited to it. He advocated long pruning. Mr. Stephens of Sacramento pruned his Tokay vines one and a half and two feet above the ground, and started them and irrigated them by flooding the vineyard a foot deep with water. He sold this year's crop in New York at $6 and $7.50 for a double crate of 40 pounds. This would aggregate a gross revenue of $1500 an acre. The yield was about five tons to the acre.

At 7 o'clock in the evening the discussion was resumed, and was continued for several hours.

The visitors will be taken in carriages through the vineyards this morning.

FOR PURE FOOD.

Physicians Determine Which is the Purest and Best Baking Powder.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The Board of Health can engage in no more laudable occupation than the examination of our food supply and the instruction of the public as to those articles it finds to be pure and wholesome, and which, therefore, consumers should use.

There are quantities of baking powders in the market to use which is certain detriment to the health of the consumer. They are made from alum, or improperly compounded from other chemicals, so that they leave a strong alkaline residuum in the food. Many of these powders, having been prohibited from sale in the East, have been collected by their manufacturers from the dealers with whom they were left on commission, and shipped to the Pacific Coast. The public knows nothing about their quality except what it reads in the newspaper advertisements. In the effort to gain a foothold in this market unscrupulous manufacturers of these cheaply made, low grade baking powders have indulged in extravagant statements both with reference to their own and other brands, claiming the most improbable endorsements for their goods and denouncing the brands best known and longest used upon the Pacific Coast.

The action of the physicians of the Board of Health, therefore, in giving the public reliable, authoritative information as to the brand of baking powder to be used to secure the most economical and wholesome food is most valuable and timely.

The chief brands of baking powder sold upon the Pacific coast were collected and analyzed by Messrs. Thomas Price & Son, the well-known analytical chemists of San Francisco. They found the strength or leavening gas (measured at 100 degrees F.) of the brands named as follows:

NAME.	Leavening Gas Cubic inches per oz
ROYAL	161.
Giant	140.
Golden Gate	123.
Dr. Price's	116.
Pioneer	105.

The general usefulness of a baking powder depends upon the quantity of leavening gas it gives off. As these powders are retailed at about the same price, the most economical is also apparent.

The opinion of the Board of Health is as follows:

We, the members of the Board of Health of the city and county of San Francisco, cordially approve and recommend the Royal Baking Powder. It is absolutely pure and healthful, composed of the best ingredients, of the highest strength and character.

In our judgment it is impossible to make a purer or stronger baking powder than the Royal.

JOS. R. DAVIDSON, M. D.
CHAS. MCQUESTEN, M. D.
HENRY M. FISKE, M. D.
T. J. LETOURNEUX, M. D.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 5, 1889.

DESERTED IN DISTRESS.

W. L. Maxwell Abandons His Wife and Baby.

NO REASON ASSIGNED BY HIM.

He Left a Very Cold Note Announcing That He Would Leave and That Was All.

M. L. Maxwell, a painter, deserted his young wife last Thursday morning, the morning after her baby was born, and has gone to parts unknown.

The family is in destitute circumstances and dependent upon poor relatives and the charity of the neighbors for support. Maxwell left a letter in the Postoffice on the morning of his departure, which reads as follows:

MRS. W. L. MAXWELL—Dear wife: This is to notify you that I leave to-day to go farther north. The cause of my going I will not mention for reasons that I have. Neither will I mention where I am going, but I leave between this and night. The Postoffice key you will find in Lizzie's paper box. From your husband, W. L. MAXWELL."

THE DESERTED HOME.

When a REPUBLICAN reporter yesterstepped into the deserted home, which is situated in the western part of town and in a thinly populated part of the city, in the vicinity of Sacramento and E streets, his rappings on the door were answered by a faint small voice emanating from a scantily furnished bedroom just at the right of the door. The voice bade the visitor enter. His mission was to investigate the rumor that the husband had left without assigning a reason for his strange actions.

The first thing that he saw was the blanched face of Mrs. Maxwell, who was reclining on a pillow on her bed, with her infant of a week old in her arms. There were no other persons in the house, and if there was ever a striking instance of the depravity of man; an example of how hard-hearted and utterly regardless he could become of the finer sensibilities supposed to always exist in his breast, it was here.

There was not even a dime in the house, for the husband had taken all the money with him.

Mrs. Maxwell shifted the position of her babe upon her breast, and, while tears filled her eyes, asked the reporter:

"Isn't that letter pretty cool?"

"But have you no relatives here to look after you?" was asked.

DEPENDENT ON HER FATHER.

"Yes, I have a father, J. J. Cronkhite, who is between 50 and 60 years old. He is a carpenter, and will do all in his power to assist me as soon as he is able to. He is as poor as I am, and is sick a great deal. I have a married sister and a brother who, although far from being supplied with many of the necessaries of life, I know will aid me."

"In case they are unable to render substantial assistance immediately, would it not be well to call the attention of the Ladies' Aid Society to your condition?"

The woman shrugged her shoulders and said she hated to be the object of charity, for never before had she found it necessary.

"Why did your husband leave you?" was asked.

"I don't know. We have always lived pleasantly together, and I never mistrusted for an instant that he would treat me so heartlessly."

"When were you married?"

"A year and a half ago in Santa Ana, Orange county."

"How long have you lived in Fresno?"

"My husband came here about a year ago in search of work, which he obtained at once, and some months afterward he sent for me."

"And you can't divine any reason whatever for his action?"

"No, sir, I cannot," was the reply.

HE PLAYED BILLIARDS.

"Do you know of his having any bad habits?"

"None, unless playing billiards may be so called. I have heard him frequently say that he was going down to the billiard hall near the Postoffice to play, and once in a great while, that he shook dice."

"You don't think that he used liquor, or was fond of the society of other women?"

"No, sir, he never drank any; and so far as going into the society of other women is concerned, that would be his last act, for I always had to coax him to go with me where there were to be any women present."

"How old is your husband?"

"He is 28 and I am 30."

"Might not the disparity in age account for some of the trouble?"

"Not that I know of, for my husband has always been kind and loving to me."

From further questions it was learned that Maxwell had been engaged at work for Contractor McCarty on I street. He had usually plenty of work to do, and collected his money, so that it is apparent that he must have squandered much of his earnings, or kept them away from his wife. He is described as being about 5 feet 8 inches tall, heavy set and of dark complexion.

Mrs. Stevens Criticized.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—The friends of Burnell Hartson are very much surprised that you should lend your columns to disseminate the slanders of fanatical cranks upon the living and the dead. If intemperance is deplorable, intemperate language is wicked and detestable. What harm have the innocent survivors done Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens that she should go round the country with "a pathetic tremor in her voice," malignantly maligning their dead friends? Will that help the cause of temperance or of Christian charity, that is said to cover a multitude of sins? Pray what was this apostle of the W. C. T. U. doing in the "Bank Exchange" when she saw John B. Totton "under the influence of liquor," and when did she see W. W. Pendegast drunk? How does she know "that he died from the effect of a spree in Santa Rosa?" He has been mourned for a great many years, and now she is digging up the bones of the dead. Isn't that an elegant business for a lady?

Now, I knew Pendegast for many years, and during the Sacramento session, when he was our Senator, saw him daily. I never saw him under the influence of liquor. I was not in Santa Rosa at the time of his death, but I understood he died of pneumonia. He was a whole-souled gentleman, and now he is maligned by fanatics in the very county he saved from the incubus of an enormous subsidy, and to which without thanks he gave the benefit of the no-fence law. An incorruptable man worth more to the state than the whole society of his maligners combined.

But to accuse Chancellor Hartson's boy of his father's death is an infamous outrage. Chancellor Hartson no more "died of a broken heart at Napa" than Mrs. E. P. Stevens will die from the same cause. He simply killed himself when he was overheated from drinking cold water; it was a very hot day, he had been running around all the forenoon, and was quite well and laughing when he got home; but the instant his stomach became chilled the organs all stopped work and he dropped like a shot. "Broken-hearted" people don't die that way. Instead of ice water had he taken some of Mrs. E. P. S.'s abhorrence into his stomach he might have been living to-day. I should not have written you had I not known his boys ever since they were born, and I reiterate that it is a cruel, wicked shame to allow these itinerant cranks to attempt to blast the reputation of young men throughout the state by circulating such a slanderous imputation. A. Y. E.

NAPA, Cal., October 4th.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

A Correspondent Opposed to the Issuance of County Bonds.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: In conformity to a proclamation of the Board of Supervisors, the electors of Fresno county are notified that an election will be held on the last day (30th) of November, at which time they are required to vote for or against the issuing of bonds to the amount of $100,000, to be expended in "building and grading the public highways" of Fresno county.

Ten thousand miles is not an over estimate of the aggregate length of our public roads. Now, while the entire length of these roads could be improved by "building and grading," under this proclamation, there are probably 1000 miles which need improving that they may be conveniently passable at all times during the year, and $100,000 divided by $1000 will give $100 to be expended upon each of these 1000 miles of bad roads. I will venture the assertion that there is not any one of the 1000 miles that could be permanently benefited by the expenditure of $100 upon it.

Can the citizens of Fresno county afford to contract a debt which will require $600 a year to maintain for twenty years, that one-tenth part of our roads may be temporarily improved?

If the expenditure of the money resulted in permanent improvements the benefits we would derive from them would equal the interest paid for the use of it, but if, after the lapse of three or four years, or less time, the last vestige of improvement made has disappeared, have we not a right to include in our expense bill the interest on the $600 we pay yearly to maintain the $100,000 debt until it is paid, at the expiration of twenty years.

But I do not suppose that the Supervisors meant just what they said in their proclamation. I have no doubt that their intention is to apply to the improvement of a part of three or four of our roads, which would be a wise policy if the bonds are voted.

Prominent among these roads to be improved is the toll road or that part of it leading from Toll House to Pine Ridge. Recently I conversed with several gentlemen in regard to this road, whose long experience in freighting over the road adds much weight to their opinions, and they all agreed that to materially improve the thoroughfare to Pine Ridge would require an entire change from its present location. While the change in the location would probably remove some of the danger which teamsters now incur, there is no reasonable prospect of cheapening the transportation of lumber. This change would consume at least one-fourth of the $100,000, and would only benefit perhaps 150 teamsters and a few pleasure-seekers during the heated season.

But there is another view to be taken of this matter. It is my opinion that in the near future a railroad will be built from Fresno City to Pine Ridge, and in saying this I am sure that I reflect the sentiments of a very large majority of the citizens of Fresno county. However it is but fair to state that some very intelligent persons, advocates of the bonds, have asserted to me that the present generation will have long passed away before a railroad will be built to the pineries of our mountains. The reason assigned in every instance was that it will not pay. How any intelligent man, who is at all familiar with the resources our mountains, can honestly entertain that opinion I cannot comprehend. Would not a railroad to the lumber districts of our mountains pass through and tap the source of cheap fuel for the valley portions of Tulare, Fresno and Merced counties? Are there not millions of cords of timber now going to waste, which would be utilized and furnish employment to hundreds of our idle laborers if we had a means of cheap transportation for it, which a railroad would supply, and it would reduce the price of lumber and of timber, of stone and of gravel at least 50 per cent.

It would pass near by mines on the line of its road and connect with and shorten the roads to those beyond it. It would develop industries not thought of now. It would establish a pleasant avenue to any kind of climate required by the invalid or desired by the pleasure-seeker. It would bring near to us a variety of scenery unsurpassed by any other part of California of equal extent, for in our mountains in close proximity to each other we have scenery picturesque, romantic, sublime, dismal and weird, and in a little while, by the aid of art, our mountains would become a popular resort of invalids and pleasure-seekers from all parts of our country. Can we not see a railroad patronage in all this that would insure a reasonable interest on the money invested in its construction?

Then our $25,000 road would be practically abandoned, for it will not be needed. Then, by the reduction of the price of lumber, timber, stone and gravel used in the building and grading of our roads, the expense of the improvements would scarce exceed the interest on $100,000 for twenty years and the road fund.

Think of this, taxpayers, and conclude before the day of election whether you want to add to your already onerous taxes a debt which, although it seems so large, is nevertheless so small that its application to the improvements of our roads cannot possibly be of any benefit to you. OLD SETTLER.

The New Hotel.

The handsome hotel built by the I-street Improvement Company last winter, on the corner of I and Merced streets, is to be thrown open to the public on November 14th. A run through the house yesterday shows the inside to be as well and handsomely finished as the outside seems to warrant. The main entrance to the hotel proper is at the south side on Merced street, and opens into a large vestibule, from which the stairway ascends. On the right is a hall leading to the front and two stores. On the left is the dining-room, and an elegant one it is, well finished and lighted with eight gas jets. Further on is the kitchen, pantry, etc. On the second and third floors are the sleeping rooms and hotel parlors, all commodiously arranged, well lighted and ventilated, and a bell in each room. Many of the rooms are arranged for suites, and, taken as a whole, the interior corresponds with larger and more pretentious buildings.

A Source of Great Power.

City Engineer Shepherd of Fresno has made an estimate of the cost of piping water from the San Joaquin river to the city of Fresno. He estimates a 24-inch steel main, 25 miles long, to cost $400,000; a dam that will raise water 100 feet, $150,000. This will give Fresno a pressure of 160 feet, and water enough for 50,000 people. We predict that Fresno will be so supplied with pure, cold water at no great distant day. The surplus water until they had 50,000 inhabitants could be used for power.—Selma Irrigator.

Christian Hoffman has sued J. H. Brown and others for $1800, alleged to be due on a mortgage on the north half of the north half of section 5, township 15, range 20.

FRESNO RAISINS.

They Are Taken in Preference to All Others.

Winslow & Yawter of Santa Monica sent the following letter some time ago to H. H. Pearson of this city:

"We have been trying to get good raisins of our Los Angeles jobbers, but they send us poor grades, and we want if possible to make a direct connection with some Fresno vineyardist. Of course we do not use large quantities, but we want the best. We understand Robert Barton or C. H. Kirby make the best raisins. As we are not acquainted with either of them, would it be asking too great a favor of you to hand this letter to either of them, asking him to send us by S. P. Co. freight five (5) boxes best London layer raisins; to send bill by mail and we will remit at once; and to send prices for loose Muscatels and seedless raisins. By so doing you will confer a favor which we shall fully appreciate."

Mr. Pearson handed the letter to Brown & May, the raisin brokers, and they filled the order. Shortly afterwards they received a note as follows:

"The layers sent were fine and have given great satisfaction, and we are much obliged to you for your kindness."

Miss Myra Crow of San Jose is registered at the Hughes, and will be the guest of her aunt, Miss A. L. South, for a few days.

MARRIED.

MILLER—WHITE—Near this city at the residence of George A. Nourse, November 6, 1889, by Rev. George E. Freeman, Charles H. Miller and Marion L. White, daughter of Mrs. Nourse.

CHILDERS—MARTIN—In Fresno, November 5, 1889, by Rev. C. O. Steele, Richard Childers and Miss Belle Martin.

DIED.

LAIRD—At Central Colony, November 3, 1889, Miss Maria E. Laird, a native of Medena, Ohio, aged 56 years, 3 months and 5 days.

"WHAT MEDICINES ARE MOST CALLED FOR?"

asked the reporter of an old druggist.

"Dr. Pierce's preparations," he replied. "They are sold under a positive guarantee that they will, in every case, give satisfaction, or the money is promptly refunded. His 'Favorite Prescription,' for all those chronic weaknesses, nervous and other derangements peculiar to women, is used with unfailing success. It cures weak back, bearing-down sensations, irregularities and weaknesses common to the sex, and being the most perfect of tonic medicines builds up and strengthens the entire system. The demand for it is constant, and I am conversant with scores of cases cured by it."

Returning after a few moments' absence, the venerable wielder of the pestle remarked, "the number of sarsaparillas and other, so-called, 'blood medicines' is legion; but Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery outsells them all and it is the only blood-purifier out of the many which I am obliged to keep upon my shelves, that is guaranteed to benefit or cure in all cases for which it is recommended, or money paid for it is refunded."

"In the line of Pills," remarked the old gentleman, "the little Sugar-coated 'Pellets' put up by Dr. Pierce lead all others, both in amount of sales and the general satisfaction they give my customers."

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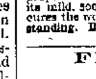

$500 OFFERED

for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. By its mild, soothing and healing properties, it cures the worst cases, no matter of how long standing. By druggists, 50 cents.

FIRST-CLASS

City Property

To Exchange for

CATTLE OR HORSES.

APPLY TO......

L. J. MILLER,

1018 J STREET, FRESNO, CAL

oct23 dtf&wtf

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, New York. lelyl

Order of Adjudication of Insolvency.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Fresno, State of California.

In the matter of H. L. WEST, an insolvent debtor.

H. L. West having filed in this Court his petition, schedule and inventory in insolvency, from which it appears that he is an insolvent debtor, the said H. L. West is hereby declared to be insolvent. The Sheriff of the county of Fresno is hereby directed to take possession of all the estate, real and personal, of the said H. L. West, insolvent debtor, except such as may be by law exempt from execution, and of all his deeds, vouchers, books of account and papers, and to keep the same safely until the appointment of an assignee of his estate. All persons are forbidden to pay any debts to the said insolvent, or to deliver any property belonging to such insolvent to him or to any person, firm, corporation or association for his use; and the said debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property until the further order of this Court, except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered that all the creditors of said debtor be and appear before the Honorable M. K. Harris, Judge of the Superior Court of the county of Fresno, in open court, at the courtroom of said Court, in the county of Fresno, on the 7th day of December, 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of the estate of said debtor.

It is further ordered that the order be published in the FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN, a newspaper of general circulation, published in the county of Fresno, as often as the said paper is published, before the said day set for the meeting of creditors.

And it is further ordered, that, in the meantime, all proceedings against the said Insolvent be stayed.
M. K. HARRIS,
Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated November 4, 1889.
GRADY & AUSTIN, Attorneys for Insolvent.
wn8d

Land Notice.

Land Office at Visalia, Cal.,
November 5th, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Fresno county, at Fresno, Cal., on January 22nd, 1890, viz: David W. Foster, D. S. No. 5997, for the SE ¼ of NW ¼ and SW ¼ of NE ¼ of section 8, T. 15 south, range 23 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: L. E. Baird, T. C. Swigart, R. A. Lacy, David Bogard, all of Kings River, Fresno county, California. M. J. WRIGHT, Register.
wn8d6

Notice to Creditors.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Fresno, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of A. M. Swanson, deceased.

Estate of A. M Swanson, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administratrix of the estate of A. M. Swanson, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the administratrix, at the office of Nourse & Short, at No. 1059 J street, in the City of Fresno, County of Fresno, State of California.
EMMA D. SWANSON,
Administratrix of the estate of A. M. Swanson, deceased.

Dated at Fresno, Cal., Oct. 19, 1889. n8w5t

Land Notice.

United States Land Office,
Visalia, Cal., Sept. 26, 1889.

COMPLAINT HAVING BEEN ENTERED AT this office by William H. Gann against Henry E. Holmes, for abandoning his homestead entry, No. 5391, dated August 8, 1887, upon the ne ¼ of sec 20, township 17 south, range 15 east, in Fresno county, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 9th day of November, 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment. M. J. WRIGHT, Register.
n8tf

Stallions for Sale!

Two Large Norman Stallions,

Two Racing Stallions,

Two Trotting Stallions.

......Inquire of......

J. HEINLEN, Lemoore, Cal
wn8m2

HIGHLAND SPRINGS,

Queen of American Health and Pleasure Resorts!

LAKE COUNTY, CAL.

GEO. A. NOBLE, - - Proprietor.

Analysis of Five out of Twenty-five Springs:

Names of Springs	SELTZER.	DUTCH OR EMS.	MAGIC.	NEPTUNE.	DIANA.
Temperature	64.8 deg F	70.5 deg F	82.1 deg F	81.7 deg F	80.4 deg F
	gr. pr. gal.	gr. pr. gal.	gr. pr. gal.	gr. pr. gal.	gr. pr gal.
Chloride of Sodium	0.723	1.862	1.290	1.680	1.89
Bicarbonate of Soda	12.796	18.348	21.763	22.100	24.080
Bicarbonate of Potash	0.459	0.770	0.544	0.600	1.468
Bicarbonate of Lime	52.645	57.892	50.411	77.750	73.270
Bicarbonate of Magnesia	34.872	67.634	70.243	59.870	78.960
Bicarbonate of Iron	1.267	1.344	1.067	1.350	1.400
Bicarbonate of Manganese	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace
Silica	5.245	7.125	7.598	8.420	8.0778
Alumina	1.565	0.117	0.169	1.870	0.350
Organic Matter	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace
Bicarbonate of Baryta				0.175	0.200
Bicarbonate of Lithia				trace	trace
Boracic Acid				.470	undet.
Free Carbonic Acid	160.250	57.924	74.152	94.120	71.85
Total	269.252	212.321	227.257	298.128	261.494

Analyzed by W. B. Rising, Professor of Chemistry, University of California, Berkeley, June 3, 1882.

Route, Rates and Attractions.

THIS PLEASURE RESORT IS IN SIGHT OF THE CELEBRATED CLEAR LAKE, AT AN altitude of 1700 feet; sheltered from coast winds and fogs by mountains 1600 feet in height. Trout, deer and other wild game in the immediate vicinity. Delightful drives around the lake. Good hotel, new cottages, enlarged dining rooms, billiard tables, bowling alley, livery stable, and an abundant supply of pure spring water. The variety and medicinal properties of these mineral waters are equal to any in the world.

Telephone connecting with Kelseyville. Postoffice and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express office at the hotel. TERMS, $12 to $15 PER WEEK, including baths in hotel or cottages.

ROUTE—Take steamer to Market-street wharf, 7:40 A. M., via Tiburon, to Hopland; thence by stage direct to Springs, arriving at 5 P. M. Fare for single ticket, $6.50; for round trip, $11.50. Time not limited. Fine enclosed shady grounds for camping.
d&wtf

WARNER'S
GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR.

A PERFECT FIT
For All Conditions of Impaired Eyesight Guaranteed.

The Only Complete Stock
......of......
WATCHES,
JEWELRY
......AND......
SILVERWARE
In the City of Fresno.
...Also a Full Line of...
FINE STATIONERY,
School Books and School Supplies.

AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR

WEDDING, BIRTHDAY AND HOLIDAY GIFTS

Fine Watch Repairing.

MARIPOSA STREET (SIGN OF THE BIG WATCH.)
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